PRICES GONE UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. VIII, NO. 36 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Tons
5th Feb.	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
12th ,,	PLASSY	7,330
19th ,,	MALWA	10,46
26th ,,	NALDERA (b)	15,883
5th Mar.	CALEDONIA (c)	7,825
12th ,,	DONGOLA	8,572
19th ,,	CHINA (d)	7,056
26th ,,	NARKUNDA	16,952
2nd April	KALYAN	8118
9th ,,	CALEDONIA (c)	7987
16th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,572
23rd ,,	MANTUA	1 ,30
30th ,,	SICILIA (g)	6,701

(a) PLASSY.—Through steamer from Far East. Calls Bombay for Mails only.

(b) NALDERA, NARKUNDA and MANTUA.—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(c) CALEDONIA and CHINA.—Terminal voyages at Marseilles, but special railway facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—It is notified that there will be No special trains across France for some considerable time to come.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's sailings to Port Said And Plymouth only.

Date	Steamers	Tons
[illegible] Feb.	NEDJIA	9,382
About middle of April	MASSOBRA	8,200

Sailings to Straits and China and Australia.

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
8th Feb. ..	DILWARA	Calls Colombo, Singapore Hongkong and Shanghails.
23rd ,, ..	MANTUA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

Sailing to Africa, Karachi and Persian Gulf

Date about	Steamers	
3rd Feb. ..	PURNEA	Karachi and P'Gulf.
4th ,, ..	LINGA	Karachi direct.
7th ,, ..	CHAKLA	Karachi Coasting 9-30a.m.
9th ,, ..	KAROA	East and South Africa via Pondicherry. Mombasa only.
20th ,, ..	BARODA	

Forms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru ..	T. Osada	5,660	31st Jan.	11th Feb
(a) Malacca Maru, ..	M. Tsuruhashi.	5,373	18th Feb.	21st Feb
Bielefeld ..	Long ..	4,460	17th Feb.	23rd Feb.
(b) Kawachi Maru ..	J. Tsuji	5,879	16th Feb.	28th Feb
Tenshin Maru ..	M. Kitamura.	4,021	8th Mar.	20th Mar.
Tsushima Maru ..	Y, Okuno	6,746	10th Mar.	23rd Mar.
Delagoa Maru ..	A. Kusakari	7,148	16th Mar.	1st Apr

(a) This steamer arrive from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
(b) This steamer has 3rd class accommodation.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Burma Maru.	S. Kobayashi.	30th Janu.	12th Feb.
Atlas Maru.	H. Ueda.	13th Feb.	16th Feb
Saigon Maru.	I. Ijichi.	12th Feb.	19th Feb
Kasado Maru.	W. Miura.	10th Feb.	20th Feb
Ganges Maru.	T. Inoue.	27th Feb.	10th Mar

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
BANK STREET.

SUB-BRANCHES

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,996,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Girdhardas Harivallavdas, Esq.
2. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
3. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
5. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
6. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
7. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
8. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody No. 50-52 Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	65,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$29,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Stret.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

O. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.

TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

a specialize in dealing in ALL—DESCRIPTIONS OF GOVERNMENT PAPER Investors will decidedly benefit themselves if they place their business in this line in our hands or consult us before they purchase or sell their holdings. Lagre or Small orders promptly executed and funds advanced in anticipation of Sales.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Government Paper on easy terms.
Liberal yield allowed on balances left with us.

Current Accounts 3% p. a.
Saving's Bank 5% p. a.
Fixed Deposits 5½% p. a.

For further information Apply to

Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., PH.D.
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street. Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street,
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figures. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased an sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 7,58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES, London ,Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderaabd (Deccan), Lucknow. Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Chaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be accertained on appliation.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

General Manager.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ...	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.

MODERATE PREMIA.—LIBERAL CONDITIONS
aims settled immediately Numerous testimonials.
WANTED: Agents.
Apply to:—

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN.
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTION.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E
Sir Chimanlal H. Stalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.)
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely libered without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies book to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from Influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Manager.

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EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

19, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Board and lodging Rs. 5- per day.

Large Airy Rooms!
Home Comforts
Excellent Cuisine!

Outside meals and hot Tiffins supplied.
Special rates for monthly residents.

WOULD YOU POSSESS

that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full alluring possibilities for those who master the

SECRETS OF
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Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.

WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.

(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)
SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.
Sole Agents for the famous "Kangaroo" Rubber Soles and Heels and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.
Particulars on application. Trade only.
Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 403, BOMBAY.
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to

Mr. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent,*
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan);
BHUWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Chief Agent,*
Bunder Road, Karachi.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

G. N. B. VAZ,
Branch Secretary.
LISTON'S BUILDINGS,
32, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE

THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.

253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION,

We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and [illegible] other GOODS of every discription. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmanship.

Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patel [illegible] BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL f. 80,000,000.. = £ 6,666,64 6
RESERVE FUNDS .. .. ,, 42,513,284.. = ,, 3,542,776.
HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Sourabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:	Singapore, Penang.	
CHINA	Shanghai, Hongkong.	
JAPAN	Kobe	

BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,
BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Act. Agent.

Mr. MOTORIST

SAVE constant repair bills by
SENDING your car to us.

PROMPT execution
PROMPT deliveries

ASK for estimates
ADDRESS enquiries to

AMERICAN MOTOR WORKS AND TRAINING INSTITUTE
KENNEDY BRIDGE,

Automobile Engineers, Dealers in Motor Cars, Trucks, Motor Cycles of all well known makes and large stockists of Accessories, Tyres, Tubes and Spare Parts.

Telegrams:—SUBLIME.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant at 1 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Tambakanta, Pydhowni, at the Shop of Mr. Kilachand Devchand by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Shivlal Rathi.

24 bales each 400 lbs. flower tie yarn. No. 12½s., three Chinaman Ticket.
84 do. de. do. Flag Ticket.
both lots of Edward Sassoon Mill.
24 bales each 400 lbs. Yellow Tie Yarn No. 11½s. 7 Stars Ticket.
6 do. do. do. Flower Tie do. No. 6s. Cross erected both lots of Meyer Sassoon Mill.

A deposit of 25 pe rcent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above bales are open for inspection at the abovementioned Mills.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 12th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc.

AT 2 P.M., (S.T.).

handsome strong English built rubber tyred brougham by Lucas, in very good condition.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a vis in good order.
1 bay waler horse, quiet in harness.
1 10-12 H. P. 4 cylinder, 5 seater, Claimont Bayard Car colour dark blue newly overhauled complete with Dynamo and electric lights and fittings and in good running order.
1 20 H. P. 4 cylinder, 5 seater, Briscoe Motor Car, dicky megneto, zenith carburator in good running order.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Narayen Daboolker Road, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Roberts and Wimbridge, also English made furniture by Maple and others rich glass, crockery ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back, sideboard and dumbwaiters, corner cabinets, drawing room silk lined sofas and easy chairs, rich carpets, fancy cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, one large silk lined swing, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, hatstands, verandah benches, fancy jardinieres, garden pots, 2 Maxwell Motor Cars, one Brougham suitable for single or pair, with a pair of Bay Arab horses in very good condition, etc., etc. The property of Ismail A. H. Moosa, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Tamba Kanta, Pydhowni, at the shop of Mr. Kilachand Devchand by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Chandoolal Shivilal:—

27 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6½s. flower Tie Parrot Ticket of the Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above bales are open for inspection at the Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

Under instructions of the Jivraj Baloo Spg. and Wg. Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant at 1 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Pydhowni, Tamba Kanta, near the Hanuman Temple, the following bales of yarn on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. Fazalbhoy Joomabhoy and Co. Secretaries Treasurers and Agents the Eastern Commercial Corporation Ld.

25 Bales each 400 lbs. grey yarn of 6½ counts Flower Tie Photo Ticket.
25 Bales each 10½ counts flower tie Durbar ticket.
25 Bales each 12½ counts flower tie Durbar ticket.
25 bales each 20½ counts flower tie stag ticket.

All the above bales are manufactured by Jivraj Baloo S. and W. Co., Ld.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant at 1 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Tamba Kanta, Pydownie, near Hanuman Temple, by order of the office concerned and account and risk of Mr. Marchalla Ramanna.

16 Bales each 400 lbs. Shanghai Grey Yarn No. 16s.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT CHAUPATI WALKESHWAR ROAD.

Suit No. 2498 of 1920.
Syed Mahomed Hoosein Kazrani
vs.
Hajee Bibi Fatma Begum and others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 20th February, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property:—

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground with the bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Chowpatti on the North side of Walkeshwar Road in the City and Island and containing 2,299-42 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by the property of Dady Seth Charity Trust, on the South by the Walkeshwar Road, on the East by Plot No. 10 and on or towards the West by Plot No. 7 and which said piece of land forms a portion of the land belonging to the Trustees registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323 and others New No. 2131 and others, Old Survey No. 12 and New Survey No. 7297, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2477 (1), Street Nos. 269-391-403 together with all the buildings and premises now erected and built thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 11th February, 1921.

KEEP YOUR EYE!

from any trouble, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our Lotus Honey Safe remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 dram Rs. 4. Postage Extra. Ask for Free particulars to:

NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal.
(Dept Bye.)

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.
SALE TO-DAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TIMBER MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of Red Mahogani, Chanda Teak Scantlings and Kaliai Timber.

By the order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. N. S. Jadhav and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 15th February, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon, the following quantities of timbers:—

	Tons.
Red Mahogani Chanda Teak Scantlings	8 42 4 1
Under 3 feet	29 31 7 11
Kaliai Timber	18 33 4 2
Tons ...	57 7 4 2

The timbers are opened for inspections.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 11th February, 1921.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th February 1921, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures such as drawing Room suites of sofas and chairs armed and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands etc.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estates and effects of Mr. Vivan Noel Gibbs, Insolvent:—

Screen, mirrors, weighing scale, dumb-bell, Turkish bath, punching ball, etc., etc.

By order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.:—

One lot dhoties, etc., of various sizes.

various sizes.

By order of the Office concerned:—

1 "sharples" super clarifier machine.
200 doz. paper files.
1 upright piano by Soundy.
Bycicles etc.
Horses and Carriages.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE NICE PIECES OF FURNITURES.

On SUNDAY, 13th February, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Under instructions from Captain A. W. Truter, I.M.D., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 2 Paltan Road, Crawford Market, the household furnitures comprising of dining, drawing and bed-rooms, glasswares, crockerys, electro-platedwares, Milner's safe, gramophone, bronze and marble figures, etc.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS.

Auction sale of goodwill and the valuable jewellery etc. of the shop of Vilcassim Bros. at Taj Mahal Hotel.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Taj Mahal Hotel by the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Vilcassim Bros. insolvants stock-in-trade consisting of valuable jewellery, curios, and other fancy articles, show cases, and furniture etc., relating to the jewellery business of the said insolvents as a going concern including the goodwill of the said business.

The sale will take place on the premises at the Taj Mahal Hotel and the property will be on view for inspection of the intending purchasers from THURSDAY, the 17th instant till the days of sale between the hours of 12 noon to 5 p.m. except Sunday and on Sunday from 12 noon till the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to Official Assignee of Bombay in the High Court Bombay or Messrs. Ardeshir Hormueji Dinshaw and Co. at their office Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th February, 1921.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List

AUCTION SALE OF 44 CASES TIGER BRAND AND HORSE SHOE BRAND BRASS EYELETS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY the 11th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned:—

4 cases Brass Eyelets, Tiger Brand, No. 29.
5 cases Brass Eyelets, Tiger Brand, No. 32.
10 cases Brass Eyelets, Tiger Brand, No. 33.
10 cases Brass Eyelets, Tiger Brand, No. 34.
10 cases Brass Eyelets, Tiger Brand, No. 35.
4 cases Brass Eyelets, Horse Shoe Brand, No. 31.
1 case Brass Eyelets, Horse Shoe Brand, No. 32.

OUTRIGHT SALE.

TO TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE USERS.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th of February, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), of a large lot of Woollen Piece-goods.

THIS DAY FRIDAY the 11th inst. at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, a large stock of English woollen piece-goods, such as khaki covert coatings, fancy suitings, striped serges, black venetians, cashmere pattern alpaccas, cashmere, suiting flannels, voil flannels, coloured voils, grey hame-spun, fancy double width chicken, fancy coloured brocade, fancy flowered coloured Dumas Donegal tweeds, Scotch tweeds, also cotton bordered French voils, etc., etc., the surplus stock of a large going concern, in lots convenient to buyers.

The above goods on view.

A deposit up to 25 per cent. may be required on the lot being knocked down, the balance to be paid and the goods removed within 4 days of the sale.

TO RAJAHS, MAHARAJAS AND JEWELLERS.

A splendid opportunity to purchase really valuable and rare collection of jewellery belonging to the leading firm of Madras jewellers.

On MONDAY, the 28th day of February 1921, and succeeding days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sharp daily, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road and on account and at the risk of Messrs. T. E. Tawker and Sons the well-known firm of leading jewellers of Madras.

A very valuable and rare collection of large diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearl jewellery worth several lakhs.

Detailed list can be had on application to Messrs. Malvi Mody Runchhordas and Co Attorneys for Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned and inspection of the said jewellery can be had on application to the said Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th February, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 15th February 1921, at 2 p.m., at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Slate pencils, cotton, lampware, earthenware, pots, steel bars, coir yarn, cement cheese, wine, pouches, bleaching powder, paper tacks, fluids, square steel, linseed oil, photo goods, hardware, dry fish, provisions, flat bars, tee bar, springs, toilet soap, colours, motor cycle, cotton blankets, glassware, crucibles, iron, cotton piece-goods, iron pipe fittings, copper, brandy shells, magnetos, fish hooks, envelopes, paints, heeps, motor accessories, dress buttons, ink, cigars, oilman stores, blocks round bars, angle bar, channels, champagne, disinfectant.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th February, 1921.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY 23rd and THURSDAY 24th February, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. each day (S. T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the following:—

A large stock of Government Surplus Store consisting of rubber knee boots, parts and requisites of saddlery, gun limbers, wheels, machine-guns, carts, aeroplane engines, cookers, electric cables, tool steel, copper gauge, brass strips, mallets and handles, copper scrap, C I pipes, centrifugal pumps, old motor gears, and similar other brass and leather goods.

On account and at the risk of M. M. Shah:—

A quantity of bulb angles.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within 7 days and the goods removed within fourteen days from the date of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th February, 1921.

MALAD MALAVNI QUARRY STONE,

Of any siz, kopra khauki, khadi rubble, bricks, chunam, sand timber and other building materials can be had from.

S. N. KULKARNI & CO.
Turner Road, BANDRA.
7832

HERCHEALS TOOTH POWDER,

AN ALL TOOTH DISEAS.

This is the Powders that beakes your teeth smile.

TRY A TIN TO-DAY.

Sole Distributers.

PHATUK & CO.

22, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
7750

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

A FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
Mr. LOWELL THOMAS
"WITH ALLENBY IN PALESTINE
AND
LAWRENCE IN ARABIA."
BOMBAY'S NEW SENSATION!!
LAST THREE DAYS!!
LAST THREE DAYS!!!

All England, America and Australia were thrilled and now Bombay has been thrilled by this Arabian Nights entertainment which the "Times of India" describes as "the most impressive thing of its kind that we have ever had the good fortune to see and hear at any time in any country.

To-night & To-morrow at 9-45 sharp.
Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 6-15.

Positively the final appearance in Bombay of the most enthralling entertainment ever seen in India. Next Sunday Matinee at 6-15.

NIGHT PRICES: Stalls Rs. 6 & 5; Dress Circle Rs. 3; Balcony Rs. 2; Gallery Re. 1.

MATINEE PRICES: Stalls Rs. 4 & 3; Dress Circle Rs. 2; Balcony Re. 1; Gallery Ans. 8.

Booking at S ROSE & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADIEU!

The Loving Pair—too happy in their mutual blissful Love bid you a fond farewell this evening at the

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road).

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present Tonight and this Week the Last Four Parts—5,000 feet—of their popular and powerful Serial

"THE LOST CITY"

Featuring the popular Screen Star
Juanita Hansen
LAST DAY OF THE SERIAL—TO-DAY!

All the woes and worries of Princess Elyata and Stanley Morton now end. The beloved bride, who was believed to be dead, again turns up in a place where she was the least expected and everything ends,—as it ought to be—in happiness, peace and contentment!

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Comedy
"A CLEVER DUMMY"
featuring the pretty, adorable heroine of a hundred deeds
Juanita Hansen

The programme also includes a
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
COMEDY.

To-night: at 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

STARTING TO-MORROW
at the
GLOBE CINEMA

William Fox's New Wonder Photo-Fantasy for Children between Five and Ninety has taken the Whole World by Storm.

"JACK AND THE BEANSTALK"
(8 Reels—8,000 feet.)

William Fox, film wizard, decided to make motion pictures especially for children. He waved his magic wand at the Fox Western Studio and lo and behold, there sprung up as if made by fairies, the beautiful spectacular age-long fireside tale of "Jack and the Beanstalk."

TO-MORROW SATURDAY.
AT THE
GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS
THE MAJESTIC
(Tram Terminus Girgaum)

The newest Sensible Serial of the Season
TRAILED by THREE
a splendid chapter play of the Master passion of Human Life full of Suspense, glowing with rich romance and dangerous adventures,
featuring
American stage idol
STUART HOLMES
and beautiful dauntless
FRANKIE MANN.

FIRST INSTALMENT
Commences to-day
follow it and you are bound to follow the others.

Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Two Serials
TOGETHER—SIMULTANEOUSLY!
"The VANISHING DAGGER"
(4 parts of the 6th Instalment)
featuring the popular
EDDIE POLO
AND
"The Moonriders"
(continued from where it was interrupted)
featuring the mighty favourite of the millions
Art Acord

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, Ld. Attractions.
THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
Sharp
Eastern Tours, Ld.
present the
ROYAL OPERA COMPANY
In a Repertoire of
WORLD FAMOUS COMIC OPERAS
LAST FEW NIGHTS.

To-day Fri. 11th, To-morrow Sat. 12th at 9-30 p. m.
Sunday 13th Feb. at 5-30 p. m.
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
"THE BOHEMIAN GIRL"
Plan at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m., after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

The Excelsior
FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY
Commencing Fri. 18th to Tues. 22nd
Reduced Price Matinee Sunday 20th.
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
SIR GEORGE LLOYD, G.C.I.E., D.S.O.
and
LADY LLOYD
THE BOMBAY AMATEURS
(By arrangement with M. E. Bandman)
present
"The Dollar Princess"
A Musical Play in 3 Acts
The Great Success from Daly's Theatre London.

Mrs. Jas. McGrath, Mrs. D. B. Binning, Miss M. Aitken, Mrs. E. C. B. Acworth, Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. Hirsch, Miss Armitage, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Harvey, Mrs. Kennedy Minards, Mrs. Ormerod, Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. Skilliter, Mrs. Trollope, Miss Turton, and Miss Whyte, Messrs. Jas. McGrath, Duncan Wilson, D. B. Binning, Major Ranshaw, Messrs. Mackenzie, Docherty, Mitchell, Birtwistle, Chadwick, Davies, Duval, Hansen, Hardcastle, Joel, Simmons, Smith Sopranich, Warren-Smith, Symonds, Fairclough, Turton and Wadeson,

The Opera produced by
Mr. James McGrath
Specially augmented Orchestra under
Mr. Edward Behr
Plan Now open at Rose & Co.

THE EMPIRE
Daily: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
The 8th Annual round up
Thrilling Sporting Events taken at the Annual Fixture at Pendleton Origon.
Thrilling Stunts by Cow-Boys and Cow-Girls.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught's Tour in India
H.R.H. OPENS MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
GARDEN PARTY AT MADRAS
POLO TOURNAMENT
PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

The Empress
Daily 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Serial of a Thousand Mysteries and Thundering Thrills
TRAIL OF THE OCTOPUS
TRAIL OF THE OCTOPUS
Featuring the immensely popular Stars
BEN WILSON
and
NEVA GERBER
will crawl right down into your hearts and stay there for weeks.
4th, 5th and 6th Episodes.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 p. m.
Anita Stewart
in
"The Combat"
The story of a loveless Marriage and a woman's unyielding faith.

For The Last Time!
Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS present
"THE COURAGE OF MARGE O'DOONE"
A Special Vitagraph Picture—8 Reels 8,000 feet—featuring the pretty, heroic Star.
Pauline Starke
Adapted for the Screen from the famous Novel of
JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD
at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)
An Educational Film in the Programme "The Education of the Blind."
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

Starting Saturday, To-morrow
at the
West-End Cinema
JACK AND THE BEANSTALK
The Biggest Spectacular Photo-Fantasy of the World.
The Age-Old Fairy Story now on the Screen!
This huge spectacular production was eight months in the making amidst the vast reaches of the Californian mountains and forests, and in Old and New Mexico and Hawaii.
It cost over $500,000 and is directed by C. M. and S. A. Franklin.
Over 1,300 children, boys and girls took part in the Fairy Village, as villagers and King's retainers.
It is the most wonderful aggregation of juvinile performers ever gathered together before in any motion picture.
The average age of the children is five years.
SATURDAY—TO-MORROW
At the
GLOBE CINEMA,
(Sandhurst Road).

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
To-Night
The Second instalment of the Feature serial
THE PIRATE GOLD
Episodes 3 & 4
PATHE GAZETTE
latest.
A COMIC CARTOON & COMEDY
Time:
7, 8-45, and 10-30 p m daily
Matinees on Bank Holidays and Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 2-30 and 5-15
POPULAR PRICES
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"!

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSISTANT retouching essential. BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona.
4710

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—GRADUATES and UNDER-GRADUATES knowing Urdu for National Muslim High School, Bombay. Apply to Khilafat Office.
R2356

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced JUNIOR CLERK for a Life Insurance Office. Apply giving full particulars to Box No. 1791 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C8252

WANTED—CLERKS for Government Service at Mesopotamia. Pay Rs. 110 with rations. Apply personally to:—J. H. VERMA, Agar Bazar, Dadar.
1 2463

WANTED—2 efficient TIME-KEEPERS for Automobile Works. Must have had past experience. Pay up to Rs. 100 per Mensem. Apply Box No. 1784, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 8223

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—MARINE INSURANCE CLERK. Good prospects, if found suitable. Apply Messrs. MACBETH BROTHERS & CO., LD., Standard Bldgs., Hornby Rd., between 10 and 11.
C 8273

FIRST CLASS INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY requires CHIEF MOTOR INSURANCE CLERK. Good salary paid to competent man. State full particulars as to past experience to Box No. 1790, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
8246

WANTED—For Drs. Jadauji and Ghaswala's Eye Hospital one intelligent and Smart COMPOUNDER. Call personally at "The Eye Hospital, Sleater Road, near Grant Road, Down Station" between 2 and 5 p.m.
4 R2388

WANTED.—A WEAVING MASTER having good experience. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary expected to Agents, the Bhiwani Cotton Spg. and Wg. Mill Co. Ltd., 7, Malharrao Wadi, Dadi Seth Agiary Lane, Bombay.
C 8239

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AGRICULTURE, DAIRYING ETC.—Situation required by ex-Manager (for many years I/C large Govt. Grass and Dairy Farms India) Crops, Dairy-Farming, Cattle Breeding, Irrigation, Machinery, Baling of Fodder, etc. Pensioned active, under 40, amstaner English: Box No. 1781 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C8203

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IMMEDIATELY by intelligent Youth of Good Mahomedan family. Excellent English and Correspondence. Good knowledge, Office Routine, Typewriting, Accounts (Guj.), Bookkeeping. Well educated. Quick to learn. Not afraid hard work. Willing to go abroad. Please write Box No. 1797, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
3 R2407

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Decent FLATS for National Muslim High School. Apply to KHILAFAT OFFICE.
R2358

WANTED—Two gallons red PETROL, empty cans sound. Lowest rate and quantity. Apply Box No. 1794, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
4 R2460

WANTED—A BANIA FINANCIER to accommodate up to 5 lacs as and when required on good security for an Import and Export Firm. Good turnout guaranteed. Apply to Box No 1793, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C8265

FOR SALE.

1919 Model FORD TOURING used three months only Rs. 2,500 owner leaving India. Apply FORD AUTOMOBILERS Ford Buildings, Bombay.
3 R8259

FOR SALE—Two PERKINS SHAPING MACHINES, 12 inches stroke, latest model, just arrived from England. For particulars. Apply to GOPI NATH Engineer, Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
R5480

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Large OFFICE ROOM about 36ft. by 20ft. in prominent business locality in Fort. Apply Box No. 1795, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
2 R2464

TO BE LET—One shop and rooms in Building on plot No. 5, Government Gate Road, Parel, to High Class Hindus only. Apply on the premises or VELJI LUXHAMSI 38/42, Argyle Road, Dana Bunder.
1 R2462

NEWLY BUILT BIG GODOWN of the size 117 x 33 x 27 and 72 x 45 x 27 at Norsingpura Jail Road South, see for rent ABOOBAKAR ABDOOLREMAN, Kolsa Mohalla, Pydhoni.
R 2358

TO LET—A FURNISHED BUNGALOW for Hindu gentleman in best locality. Rent Rs. 1,000 per month. Apply Box No. 1796, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
4 R2405

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Buckhall Steamship Co., Ltd., Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of freight will be about the same is charged from New York.

The following steamers will be loading Montreal for India and the Far East.

S. S. "City of Agra" September.

For further particulars apply to the under signed.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
1922 Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

LOST OF MISLAID.

ANYBODY who gives information about a Currency Note for Rs. 1,000 No. Wc 34/63212 will be sufficiently rewarded. Apply Box 1786, Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C8232

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	28th Feb., 1921
Treven	.....	15th April, 1921

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO Agents.
585C

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Me Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 59 Medows Street, Fort.
7142

NOTICE.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

A BRANCH of the Bank is now opened in Bombay 50-52 Church Gate Street next to Kemp & Co., where every facility of banking will be given to the public.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.
C 7989

NOTICE.

EQUIRED— A STENO-TYPIST.

1. Salary up to Rs. 600 according to qualifications.
2. Must possess thorough knowledge of English drafting and knowledge of Hindi also will be preferred.
3. Must be able to take down rapid speed.
4. Will be guided by State Civil Service Rules.
5. Applications must be accompanied with photographs without which they will not be considered.

Apply before 15th February to

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to His Highness Sri Sewai Maharaj
Dev. of Alwar.
C 8005

THE FOURTH ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

HOLKAR STATE, INDORE, C. I.

PERSONS desirous of attending the above Conference which will be held at Indore from the 23rd March to 8th April, 1921, under the distinguished patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, and requiring facilities in the way of travelling expenses and free board and lodging during the Conference session should write for a form to be filled in and forwarded to the undersigned before the middle of February, 1921.

H. A. TALCHERKAR, B.A., Bar.-at-Law,
Secretary,
Reception Committee.
C 8130

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS for the work of Loading, Unloading and stacking coal and other fuel on the Districts Bulsar, Udhna, Baroda, Jhankaria, Godhra, Rutlam Kotah and Gangapur for a period of twelve months in case of Districts up to Rutlam and for ten months in case of Districts Kotah and Gangapur, commencing from 1st May, 1921, are invited and will be received in the office of the Agent, opposite Church Gate Station, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 15th February, 1921 up to 1 p.m. (S. T.).

Forms of tender can be had from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent Parel at Re. 1 each. Easnest money amounting to Rs. 100 in cash must be deposited with the Assistant Auditor Cash and Pay Branch, Bombay, by each tenderer and the receipt obtained for the amount should be attached to the tender otherwise it will not be considered (N. B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender.)

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves right to accept any tender in part or whole.

N. R. MEDLEY,
Acting Secretary to Agent.

Church Gate Street,
7th February, 1921.
C8224

WANTED.

WANTED by the City Municipality Thana, the following:—

A SECRETARY, (L.C.E. or B.E., experienced in Municipal or similar work on Rs. 150-15-300.

A SANITARY INSPECTOR (qualified), on Rs. 75-5-150.

A SUB-OVERSEER, (qualified), on Rs. 50-5-75, (increment every two years).

Two CLERKS.

One on ... ... Rs. 35-2-55.
Other on ... ... Rs. 30-2-50.

A PLUMBER, (qualified) on Rs. 40-1-50.

The applications with testimonials must reach the undersigned on or before the 7th March, 1921.

G. B. PRADHAN,
President,
City Municipality, Thana.
Municipal Office,
Thana, 7th February, 1921.
C 8249

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE representative of the Punjab Commercial Trading Company is staying here for a couple of weeks. The gentlemen who want to open their business in the Punjab should correspond with the undersigned.

M. D. BHAGAT,
C/o Post Master, V. T., Bombay.
3 R 2397

THE BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY

IN accordance with the unanimous resolve of the Members at a Special General Meeting held on the 23rd August, 1916, and in pursuance of the Order of the Hon. the High Court, dated the 25th March, 1918, in the matter of the Petition of the Managing Committee and Trustees of the Library in this behalf, it is notified for general information that the name of this Library is now changed from "The Bombay Native General Library" to that of "THE N. M. WADIA GENERAL LIBRARY."

N. P. PAVRI,
Hon. Secretary.
9th February, 1921.
1 R 2384

NOTICE.

WANTED—An L. C. E. or B. E. or an experienced SUB-OVERSEER for the post of Municipal Engineer. Pay according to qualifications.

Sub-Overseer .....Rs. 100 rising to 150.
L. C. E. or B. E. .....Rs. 150 rising to 200.

S. V. BAPAT,
Chief Officer,
Sholapur Municipality.
C8269

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the right of retail vend of country spirit for each shop separately, except the privileged shops, in the Town and Island of Bombay for the period of one year commencing from the 1st April, 1921, will be sold by Public Auction at the old Custom House Building, near the Town Hall, at 12 noon (Standard Time), on MONDAY, the 14th February, 1921, and subsequent days.

2. The conditions of sale, etc., can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Town Custom House, Bombay, on any working day during office hours, and copies can be obtained on application to that officer.

J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.
Bombay, 21st January, 1921.
C 8007

BOMBAY AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

THE BOMBAY AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT will commence on the Bombay Gymkhana maidan on MONDAY, March 7th.

Entries close on MONDAY, 28th February, 1921, and the Draw will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on TUESDAY, 1st March, at 6-30 p.m. All teams entering for the competition are invited to send one representative to the Draw.

ENTRANCE FEE RS. 25 PER TEAM.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners-up respectively.

With a view to minimising expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay, while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by the Local Teams only, all up-country entries being treated as buyes in his round.

Entries and the fee of twenty-five rupees should be sent in as soon as possible to THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 10th February, 1921.
C 8272

IRRAWADDY PETROLEUM OIL SYNDICATE LIMITED.

(AND REDUCED.)

THE Company was registered in Rangoon on 28th November, 1910, with the Authorized Capital of Rs. 30,00,000 divided into 3,00,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. There shares were issued to the Vendors, Brokers and others, there being no provision made for working capital as the areas were subletted. At a meeting of the Directors of the Company held on 9th April, 1920, it was resolved that the Company be reorganised by reduction of the capital of 3,00,000 of shares from Rs. 10 a share to Rs. 2-8 a share and by the issue of 9,00,000 of fresh shares of the face value of Rs. 2-8 each. Messrs. Moton and Co., having agreed to underwrite such fresh issue of shares. The above propositions were agreed to by the Share-holders at Extraordinary General Meetings held on 5th. May and 23rd. June, 1920. An application was made to the Chief Court of Lower Burma to confirm the reorganisation of the Company which was subsequently confirmed, and the scheme was sanctioned by the Court on 22nd November, 1920.

(1) By reducing the face value of the existing 3,00,000 of fully paid up shares from Rs. 10 to Rs. 2-8 per share fully paid.

(2) By issue of 9,00,000 of fresh shares of the face value of Rs. 2-8 per share payable as follows:—

0-8-0 on application,
0-8-0 on allotment, and
1-8-0 by calls of 0-8/0 every 6 months.

By reason of the reduction and reorganisation so confirmed the capital of the Company is now Rs. 30,00,000 divided into 12,00,000 shares of the face value of Rs. 2-8 each of which 3,00,000 shares are fully paid up, and according to this the fresh scrips are to be issued henceforth Rs. 2-8 each instead of those of Rs. 10 each, and the remaining shares are to be offered to the public for subscription to raise working capital upon the above terms. An Agreemement referred to above for underwriting shares has been entered into on 18th January, 1921.

Persons desirous of taking shares in the new issue should communicate with the Secretary of the Company, No. 50, Merchant Street, Rangoon, who will supply prospectuses in due course, if requested to do so.
C8243

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE SURYAPUR MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

THIRD CALL OF RUPEES FIVE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Director held on the 9th instant, a call of Rs. 5 per share was made and it was determined that such call should be paid on or before the 15th day of March, 1921, at the office of the Company or at The Bank of Morvi, Ltd., Surat.

Bombay, 10-2-1921.

T. G. POPAVALLA,
Chairman,
Board of Directors.
2 R 2409

TO BE LET FOR HINDUS ONLY.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY for Hindus only, Rooms in New Building at Parel, Poibavdi, on 5th plot on new Road (not named), opposite last but one Tram Station before reaching Parel Poibavdi Tram Junction. Rent moderate. Water tap, electric light and shelves in each room. Apply on premises or N. S. BANSHAH, Katrak Mansion, New Gamdevi Road.
C 8126

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will not be opened for transfer of shares until the 11th February, 1921.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
R. AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
C 7975

THE SURYAPUR MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 26th February, 1921, at 4 p.m., to authorise the Agents to negotiate and buy if possible certain Spinning and Weaving Machinery immediately available in India and to sanction the issue of Debentures to make funds available for the conduct of the Company.

Bombay, 9-2-1921.

T. G. POPAVALLA,
Chairman,
Board of Directors.
1 R 2410

SALE OF COOKING OIL

111 tons of cooking oil, which is unfit for consumption by human beings owing to its acidity, is offered for sale.

2. Tenders for the above should be submitted to the undersigned upto 12 noon on Monday the 14th February 1921 quoting rates per 100 lbs. (a) with and (b) without packing and stating the quantity they are prepared to purchase.

3. The oil can be inspected in "A" Ware house, Alexandra Dock, Bombay.

4. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of the quantity tendered for.

5. The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.

6. The offers will hold good for one month.

(Sd.) J. M. MATTHEWS, Captain.
For Asst. Director of S. & T.
(Embarkation).

Alexandra Dock.
Bombay, 8th Feb. 1921.
C8268

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT.

REQUIRED AT ONCE First class Surveyor as a Gazetted Senior Assistant to the Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay. Pay Re. 300 to 600 with a conveyance allowance of Re. 40 p.m. Appointment is acting Sub protem for one year with probability of permanency to suitable man. Principal duties will be preparing layouts and planning of open and built over areas. Experience of road and Drainage construction essential.

Applications which should be received not later than the 28th February, 1921, must be in candidate's own hand-writing and state age and full details of experience and College or other professional qualification and be marked "appointment." They should be accompanied by certified copies of testimonials which will not be returned.

A. E. MIRAMS, F.S.I., F.S.A.,
Consulting Surveyor, to the
Government of Bombay, Poona.
10th Feb. 1921. C8270

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE SURYAPUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 26th February, 1921, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31-12-1920.
2. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. T. G. Popavalla and Mr. Fazalbhoy J. Lalji, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.
3. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. Purshottamdas Jiwandas and Mugatlal Bhaidas Dalal as your Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 9th February to 8th March, 1921, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 9th February, 1921.

T. G. POPAVALLA,
Chairman,
Board of Directors.
1 R 2408

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

MY CLIENT Mr. P. K. CHEWDHARY PHOTOGRAPHER learns that some people have infringed or are about to infringe the copyright of the special sittings of H. H. the Aga Khan G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. The said people and the public are hereby warned not to deal with the same in any manner not warranted by law. Should any one contravene this notice, legal steps will be taken again the same.

P. A. MAHALE, B.A., LL.B.,
Pleader for Mr. P. K. Chewdhary
Photographer.
Ricket Road, Kalbadevi.
Bombay, 10th February, 1921.
R 2412

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. Mohamedbhoy ABDOOLKADER, NOORBHOY, who conducted business in the Name of Abdoolkader Noorbhoy's Sons as sole proprietor having died on the 21st September, 1920, the business conducted by him has been carried on by the undersigned and they have taken over the said business from the 22nd September 1920 on their own account and they are conducting it as proprietors of the said firm of Abdoolkader Noorbhoy's Sons.

(Sd.) TYEBBHOY ABDOOLKADER NOORBHOY.
(Sd.) HOOSENIBHOY ABDULKADER NOORBHOY.

Dated 11th February, 1921.
2 R 2411

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHAMSUDDIN TAJBHOY has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property, free from incumbrances. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand to, in or upon the said property by way of indenture, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Old Modikhana, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 690, New No. 5879, Old Survey Nos. 1065 and 1020 and New Survey No. 8585, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. Street Nos. 176-178 and containing by admeasurement 151 square yards (out of that land 15 square yards are leasehold) or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Old Modikhana Street, on or towards the West by the property of Damodar Anandji and sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Atmaram and on or towards the South by the property of Moosa Mapla and partly by Mosque.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1921.

KHANDWALLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C 8267

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1906.

SOUND TRAINING in BOOK-KEEPING BANKING LAW, etc., imparted by Principal A. J. MUKATI. Enrolment daily Fees moderate. Mahrata High School Premises, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Prospectus on application.

Dr. BATLIWALA'S MEDICINES.

AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.—For all kinds of fevers Malaria Influenza Ague, etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.

BATLIWALA'S BALAMRIT for Weak Children and thin adults. Tonic, Rs. 10 each

BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Teadache, etc. As. 9 each.

BATLIWALA'S GENUINE QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of hundred. Rs. 1-4 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA MIXTURE—for dysentery and diarrhoea and for Cholera. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER. As 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi, etc., etc. As. 6 each.

Sold everywhere in India and also by Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO.,
Warli, Laboratory, Bombay. 1.

Telegraphic Address:—
BATLIWALLA WARLI, BOMBAY.

KATOL
STICKS
Destroys Mosquitos Rs. 1-4 per box.
JAPAN INSECT POMDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Feb. 9.

Nearly general rain has fallen at Chota Nagpur with a few falls in Bengal. Ranchi reports half an inch. The Western depression has given a few falls of rain or snow in North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir and is now passing away eastwards.

Forecast:—Slight increase in Bengal.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 10th February 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal at Rawalpindi; night temperature is lower than usual at Lahore, Multan and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is lower than usual in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is lower than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Day temperature is above the average at Veraval; night temperature is lower than usual at Neemuch, Bhavnagar-Para and Bhuj. Bhuj records a minimum temperature of 39deg. which is 17deg below normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is lower than usual at Jubbulpore, Khandwa and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded at Nisamabad and heavily clouded at Belgaum but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is higher than usual at Aurangabad and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—There has been no rain yesterday over the reporting area. Weather continues to remain dry and clear except in the southern half of the Peninsula, where at some stations skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue except in the extreme south.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 9th February 1921.

Nearly general rain has fallen in Chota Nagpur with a few falls in Bengal. Ranchi reports half an inch. The western depression has given a few falls of rain or snow in the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir and is now passing away eastwards.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 10TH FEB. 1921.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade		Wind	Rainfall.		
	Maximum in last 24 hours	Minimum in last 24 hours	8 hrs	Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date	Departure, 1st June to date.
SPEAR GULF—						
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	—2.61
Do (1.30)	..	..	..	0.06	..	—2.17
Jask	75.3	59	0	81	0.17	—0.14
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	78.3	68.3	8	86	0.06	—3.23
Do (1.30)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	71	43	0	7	85	..
Rawalpindi	71	35	8	69	2.55	—1.93
Lahore	69	37	2	67	0	—1.76
Hissar	7.	73	4.0	48	0.11	—0.19
Ambala	70	34	4	47	3.84	—0.57
Delhi	70	34	7	44	1.33	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	1.18	—0.54
Manipuri	74	34	3	59	3.18	—2.17
Jhansi	76	34	8	58	2.51	—1.72
Cawnpore	75	44	7	49	2.60	+0.40
Allahabad	77	14	7	0	47	+0.47
GHEDAR AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	71	15	8	0	25	..
Karachi	76	5	1	28	0.29	—0.62
Ajmer	73	24	0	45	0.22	—0.78
Jaipur	75	5	40	6	24	0.1	—0.52
Kotah	77.	0	48	8	19	0.66	—0.07
Mount Abu	64	24	7	4	25	0	—0.75
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—							—0.25
Veraval	77	3	9	1	44	..	..
Bhuj	78	3	0.	2	45	0	—0.25
Dwarka	77	6	0	3	4	0	—0.27
Rajkot	81	3	48	0	17	0	—0.27
Bhavnagar Para	85	1	40	0	6	0	—0.22
Surat	87	9	8.	2	3	0.07	—0.22
Ahmedabad	8	6	5	1	2	0	—0.27
Deesa	83	8	0	6	18	0	—0.25
Neemuch	78	9	4	5	28	0.0	—0.54
Indore	80	4	7	0	30	0.45	—0.80
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Jubbulpore	77	5	74.	1	52	1.05	—0.57
Saugor	78	4.	0	2	0	0.64	..
Hoshangabad	80	7	5	4	7	0.0	—1.07
Khandwa	80	4	45	4	20	0.46	—0.61
Akola	8	0	3	0	2	0.0	—0.41
Amraoti	8	3	60	1	15	0.0	—1.02
Nagpur	8	3	63.	7	3	0. 9	—1.82
Chanda	82	7	56	6	42	0.08	—1.45
Raipur	83	2	50	1	34	2.20	—0.75
KONKAN—							—2.26
Bombay	8.	5	8	3	70	..	..
Ratnagiri	83	4	0	2	48	0	+0.22
Marmugoa	8.	6	6	4	80	0	..
Karwar	85	9	6	2	80	0.15	—1.78
						0	+2.07
						0	—0.27
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—							—1.24
Hyderabad						0	..
Malegaon	86	5	49	2	23	0	..
Ahmednagar	87	3	8	2	16	0.12	..
Poona	86	5	8	2	54	0	..
Sholapur	92	5	65	5	9	0.00	—1.15
Bijapur	9	4	61.	7	52	0	—1.44
Belgaum	87	5	56.	3	47	0.0	—1.42
Aurangabad	89	5	62	0	1	0	—1.87
Nizamabad (Indur)	12	4	64	3	1	0.48	—1.77
Hyderabad	90.	3	66	1	34	0.01	—0.47
						0	—1.22
						0	—2.15
						0	—2.26
CARNATIC AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY—							
Mangalore	86	6	71	5	60	5.77	..
Calicut	89	5	..	9	60	8.60	..
Cochin	89	7	75.	3	81	10.15	..
Colombo	87	6	74.	7	78	27.65	—7.47
							—5.42
CARNATIC EXCLUDING MALABAR AND SOUTHERN—							+4.75
Madras	85.	1	65	2	80	1.72	—1.91
Vellipuram	84	2	60	7	37	0.2	+1.78
Cuddapah	94	6	0	4	54	3.10	..
Madras	85	1	64	7	77	95.97	+5.46
Bangalore	8.	5	59.	0	60	3. 0	—9.10
Coimbatore	90	5	67	2	8	11.3	—8.69
Trichinopoly	90	1	72	2	77	27. 1	+10.78
Negapatam	8.	..	..	6	83	66.40	+36.76

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To purchasers of Machinery

We supply from stock Engines, Boilers, pumps, Lathes, Gins, Cotton presses, Flour Mills, and Industrial plants,

Apply for our new Catalogues.

Engineer & Company
PYDHOWNI, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 7th.
To-day's price.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	—
" " Imports	—
Mid. American Spot Fair demand	928
Egyptian Spot Fair demand	9 00
New York 10 a m s kn wn in Mar.	13 72
Liverpool at closing time — May	14 10
— July	14 40
New Orleans 10 a m — Mar.	13 34
— July	13.90

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, FEB. 7th.

Cotton—		19.000
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	Nil
" Exports to Great Britain	—	Nil
" " to Continent .. Mar.	—	1 .34
Futures at New York — May	—	.3 75
Futures at New York .. July	—	14.15
Spot Cotton at New York ..	—	13 65
Spot Cotton at New Orleans..	—	13.20
Tone of Spot Cotton :—		
Futures at New Orleans .. Mar.	—	13.09
" " .. July	—	13 56
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—	67/10
Demand Bills	—	383/02
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	—	99.1/2
" " Foreign	—	60 1/2

EGYPTIAN COTTON FUTURES.

Liverpool, Feb. 7th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	.5/85
Mar.	15/35
April	15.20
May	15/00
July	15/00
Oct.	10/10

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 7th.

Months.	To-day's prices
Feb.	8.63
Mar	8 86
April	8 94
May	9.07
June	9 14
July	9.27
Aug.	9 32
Sept.	9 37
Oct.	9 42
Nov.	9.43
Dec.	9 44
Jan.	9.44

Tone :—Quiet

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 7th,

Karachi Barley Afloat Quoted —	87
Argentine Afloat Quoted —	75
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat Quoted —	80

Tone :—

SHARES.

London, Feb. 7th.

Chartered Bank	£14 1/2
Hongkong Bank	£103 1/2
National Bank	£36

SEEDS.

London, Feb. 7th

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Feb. Mar. Nominal —	£17 1/2
Rapeseed Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Nominal —	£15 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed Neglected :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 4 6 lbs. ex-Ship Feb. Mar. —	£18
Tone of Linseed :—	
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb. Mar. Sellers Steady —	£15 1/4
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Feb. Mar. Sellers —	£ 0
Toria Rapeseed :— Feb. Mar. Nominal	£18 1/2

Liverpool, Feb. 7th.

Cotton :—

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

M.G. Bengal, Good —	5.00
" " Fully Good	5.50
" " Fine —	5.75
No. 1 Oomra, Good	6 50
" " Fully Good	7 00
" " Fine	7 25
Broach, Good —	7 90
" Fully Good	8 15
" Fine —	8 60
Scinde, Good —	4 88
" Fully Good	5 38
" Fine —	5 63

LADIES' BALM.

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENONOHEA.

First class remedy for all sorts of female diseases. Communicate privately. Kept strictly confidential. Medicine [illegible] according to necessity. No humbug. Truth pervaded. Resort to our preparation. Harmless and tasteful. 60 tablets in a nickel screw topped phial at Rs. 3; postage extra. Apply to

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS.

Mihiiam, E. I. R.

DON'T BE PUZZLED
Insist on Having Only
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best Free samples to school masters and merchants, Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box Each kind 15 annas per gross, Red Re. 1-6 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
1-3—Lakhshmi Datt's Lane,
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, Calcutta.

London, 8th Feb.

Linseed Calcutta Feb. Mar. Nominal .. 17 1/2

JAVA SUGAR.

London Feb. 7th.
To-day's price.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta Feb. Mar. Value — —	40
Fine White Java C & F. Bombay Feb. Mar. Value — —	41 1/2
Fine White Java C & F Karachi Feb. Mar. Sellers —	41/9

Tone :—Improved demand expected.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 9th.

Telegraphic Transfers Firm — —	1/5
Bar Silver Quiet — — —	3/
" Gold Quiet — — —	105

New York, Feb. 9th.
To-day's prices.

Mar. — — — —	13 71
May — — — —	14 14
July — — — —	14.50

Closed prices :—

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

BOMBAY, Feb. 10.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M.G. Broach at Rs. 309 a d gradually declined to Rs. 304 1/2. It then advanced to Rs. 305 1/2 which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 306. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 305 1/2 and closed at Rs. 305 1/2.

Our market for ready cotton continues to remain unchanged with a very moderate inquiry both from Exporters and local millwalas. About Rs. 1,200 are reported to have changed hands.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 p.m.

Bombay, Feb. 10th
Rs

Fully Good Broach	—	April-May	303 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	—	March	200
" " Bengal	—	May	207
Fine Oomra's	—	March	238
"	—	May	250

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb. 10th.

Fully Good M G Bengal	—	March	201
" " "	—	May	205
Fully Good M G Broach	—	April-May	307
Fine M. G. Oomras	—	March	238
" "	—	May	260

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb. 10th.

Description.	Super-fine	F G	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal —	230	215	200 —	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab —	230	215	200 —	"
M.G. Oomra No. 4 — —		230	215 —	"
M.G. Central P No. 1 —	280	270	255 —	"
M.G. Central P No. 2 — —		250	235 —	"
M.G. Khandeish No. 6 — —		215	210 —	"

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th February 1921

Cotton	20836 Bales.
Wheat	2512 Cwts.
Linseed	0 "
Rapeseed	196 "
Gingellyseed	1043 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	719 "
Castorseed	112 "
Rice	1589 "
Myrabollams	1423 "
Cottonseed	1007 "
Mowraseed	1747 "
Gram	Nil "
Juwar	1577 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	22 "
Bajra	6261 "
Coal	2377 Tons.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REPORT.

The Samuel Montagu & Co. in their report dated 13th Kan. 1921, state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £126,498,845, an increase of £14,195 as compared with last week.

A fair amount of gold was on offer and was taken for New York.

It is reported from New York that gold amounting to dolars 4,200,000 had been received there from London, in addition to some from India.

Reuter states that, following upon a request by the National Bank of Rumania, the Reichsbank in Berlin has declared itself ready in accordance with the terms of an agreement to hold at the disposal of the former a deposit in gold standing to its credit. This deposit is stated to comprise 162,110,000 German marks (£8,100,000), 952,000 Austrian crowns (£37,000), and 2,765,000 French francs (£110,600), the whole in gold.

The Transvaal gold output for December 1920 amounted to 632,215 fine ounces, as compared with 633,737 fine ounces for November 1920 and 650,191 fine ounces for December 1919.

The acuteness of currency problems now-a-days is indicated by a recent Brazilian ordinance which prohibits the export not only of the precious metals, gold and silver, but also of nickel, bronze, copper and other "monetary" metals, either in bars or minted.

In our annual Bullion Letter the amounts of gold held respectively by the U. S. Treasury and the U. S. Federal Reserve System are given separately. Owing to the complicated method by which the figures are built up, the actual amount of gold represented by the two is impracticable of ascertainment. A very large proportion of the Federal Reserve holding is undoubtedly included in the U. S. Treasury figures.

DO YOU REMEMBER
OR
HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN ?

Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Baras—Kapur—Myrrabolams—Momial Silajit—Khapa dyoon, etc.

D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co

Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Prices Re. 1-14, Liberal Commission to Agents and Local sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

U. K. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following are the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold :—

IMPORTS.

	Month ended 31 Dec. 1920. £	Year ended 31 Dec. 1920. £
Russia	1,249,565	1,965,095
Sweden	—	894,275
Netherlands	—	201,049
France	—	6,710,799
Switzerland	—	—
Spain & Canaries	2,083	193,933
West Africa	95,134	1,026,207
Java & other Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas	—	—
U. S. of America	—	10,954
Argentina, Uruguay & Paraguay	—	—
Other South American Countries	—	—
Egypt	—	74,900
Rhodesia	249,112	2,348,637
Cape Colony	—	—
Transvaal	2,416,147	36,314,286
British India	72,000	270,500
Straits Settlements	6,870	69,670
New Zealand	1,353	351,521
Other Countries	10,083	246,457
Total	4,102,347	50,678,283

EXPORTS.

	Month ended 31 Dec. 1920. £	Year ended 31 Dec. 1920. £
Russia	—	—
Sweden	—	107,252
Netherlands	962	4,635
France	745	474,888
Switzerland	—	750,250
Spain & Canaries	—	356,115
West Africa	285	68,322
Java & other Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas	—	384,000
U. S. of America	5,524,940	52,833,423
Argentina, Uruguay & Paraguay	—	4,237,038
Other South American Countries	—	1,498,748
Egypt	—	745,560
Rhodesia	—	—
Cape Colony	—	3,610,661
Transvaal	—	—
British India	—	23,629,272
Straits Settlements	1,989	3,727,679
New Zealand	265	265
Other Countries	370	137,029
	5,529,556	92,565,137
Total	5,529,556	92,565,137

A large proportion of the above excess exports over imports during 1920 consisted gold—hitherto held here on account of the U. S. Federal Reserve system—which was transferred to the United States of America.

The following appeared in the "Evening Standard" of the 6th instant:—"The King marked the Feast of the Epiphany to-day in his accustomed manner by sending two of the officials of his Court to a special service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, to present on his behalf before the High Altar gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh. . . . . The gold consisted of actual sovereigns newly minted, but in view of the scarcity of the precious metal, these coins were replaced by paper money at the conclusion of the ceremony, and the sovereigns were returned to the Bank of England". The concluding sentence is remarkable in so far as it indicates that the offering of gold was not a gift, but a loan. One would rather have expected that the offering would have been made in the form of an ingot, and that the premium on gold—if any—would have been available to the Recipient.

SILVER.

The tendency of the market during this week has been heavy owing to a disposition on the part of bull operators to lighten their holdings, to a movement of the U. S. exchange in favour of this country, and to somewhat freer sales from the Continent. The Indian Bazaars have made some purchases. China has operated both ways and some bear operators have closed and taken their profit.

In the twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Ontario Department of Mines, reference is made to the operations of the Coniagas Mines Limited, in the course of which a mechanical excavator reclaims sands carrying only 3 to 3½ ounces of silver per ton. The sand is reground in tube mills and treated by the flotation process. An extraction of 65.99 per cent. is effected. The material thus treated during a year amounted to 20,683 tons, from which an average of 1.89 ounces of silver per ton was recovered. The account shows to what a degree of exactitude previously waste material is now treated. The cost of mining and milling amounted to 35 cents per ounce and, of smelting, refining and marketing 7.45 cents per ounce, together 42.45 cents leaving an appreciable profit at a much lower price than the quotation for silver now current in the United States of America.

We are informed that on the 19th August last the quality of the Siamese silver coinage was restored from 500 to 650 parts in the 1000 fine, and that coins of the low [illegible] in course of being withdrawn.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lacs of rupees).

Notes in Circulation 16106, Dec. 22; 16140, Dec. 31 16145, Jan. 7.

Silver coin and bullion in India 6085, Dec. 22; 6109, Dec. 31; 6114, Jan. 7.

Silver coin and bullion out of India, nil.

Gold coin and bullion in India 2379, Dec. 22; 2389, Dec. 31; 2389, Jan. 7.

Gold coin and bullion out of India, nil.

Securities (Indian Government) 6807, Dec. 22; 6807, Dec. 31; 6807, Jan. 7.

Securities (British Government) 835, Dec. 22; 835, Dec. 31; 835, Jan. 7.

No rupees were coined during the week ending 7th instant.

The stock in Shanghai on the 8th instant consisted of about 38,600,000 ounces in sycee, 29,000,000 dollars and 880 bars, as compared with about 37,700,000 ounces in sycee, 29,000,000 dollars, and 360 bars on the 31st ult.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 3s/11d. the tael.

January 7 41 1/2d. cash 41 5/8d. 2 mos. 113s/3d.
January 8 40 7/8d. cash 40 5/8d. 2 mos.
January 10 40 1/8d. cash 40—d. 2 mos. 112s/6d.
January 11 39 1/2d. cash 39 3/8d. 2 mos. 108s/10d.
January 12 40d. cash 39 7/8d. 2 mos. 108s/11d.
January 13 39 7/8d. cash 39 5/8d. 2 mos. 110s/6d.

Average 40 312d. cash 40 18d. 2 mos. Average 110s/9.6d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 2 5/8d. and 2 7/8d. below those fixed a week ago.

ADDRESS TO NEW VICEROY.

SHOULD IT BE VOTED BY CORPORATION ?

"INADEQUATE" POLICE FORCE.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar on Wednesday.

With regard to the Commissioner's report on Vehar and Tulsi lakes, Mr. S. C. Dhondy said that he was of opinion that it would not be possible to have tube wells cheaply. He therefore moved an amendment that the letter be recorded.

Mr. Dhondy's amendment was carried.

INADEQUATE POLICE ARRANGEMENT.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala asked for and obtained priority for the following proposition, which he moved:

"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be invited to Corporation Resolution No. 7150, dated the 18th October 1920, regarding the inadequate Police arrangement in the City, and he be requested to ascertain and report at an early date what action has been taken by the Police Commissioner in the matter. 2. That in view of several thefts and dacoities that have recently taken place in the City particularly in the northern part of it, the President be requested to represent to Government the desirability and necessity of taking immediate action in the matter of adequately increasing the Bombay City Police Force and putting it on a sounder basis."

The Municipal Commissioner had written to the Commissioner of Police in reference to a Corporation Resolution, and the latter had replied saying among other things that the Police Force in Bombay at present was under-manned.

The Municipal Commissioner wrote to the Commissioner of Police on the 15th November.

It will be clear that in circumstances such as have existed for the past few years service in the police has become most unpopular. This has resulted in heavy resignations and a decrease in the number of recruits. At the present moment our force is 550 men short of its full strength. To make matters worse, stress of work and paucity of men has forced us to grant leave sparingly with the result that the incidence of casualties from sickness is abnormally high.

The position this year has been aggravated by the conditions of scarcity prevailing throughout the Presidency. Large numbers of unemployed persons are flocking to Bombay where work is readily obtainable in connection with the development of the City. To quote one instance alone, some thousands of upcountry labourers about whom the police knows little or nothing are now employed by the Improvement Trust in connection with developments in the neighbourhood of Worli. The recent dacoities in the north of the Island have been traced to members of criminal tribe who have come down to Bombay ostensibly to work in a mill. Steps are being taken to enlarge our staff so as to enable us to deal effectively with immigrants such as these.

IMPROVE LIGHTING.

You may think it desirable to inform the Municipal Corporation that the police are very definitely of opinion that one good street lamp affords as much protection from burglaries as a policeman on beat duty. The Corporation could contribute very largely to the safety of the City by improving the lighting of the streets which at present are execrably lighted and render effective police work at night extremely difficult.

Dr. A. G. Viegas suggested the deletion of the first part of the proposition.

Mr. P. J. Marzban said the Bombay policeman was the dullest and stupidest of constables in the world, and if the Commissioner could only raise the level of their intelligence he thought the matter could be remedied.

Closure was applied to the discussion, and the proposition as modified, being put to the vote, was carried.

WELCOME TO NEW VICEROY.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved the following proposition :—

"That the Corporation do vote a cordial Address of Welcome to the Right Hon. Lord Reading, P.C., G.C.B., K.C.V.O., Viceroy-designate on his arrival in Bombay. That a Committee composed of the Councillors, to be named at the meeting, be appointed to draft the Address in consultation with the Commissioner. That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction a grant for the illumination of the Address, for a silver casket to contain it and for other incidental charges."

DR. VELKAR'S OPPOSITION.

Dr. M. B. Velkar said he opposed the proposition for this reason. They called themselves the representatives of the people and when they presented such addresses they said they did so on behalf of the city. Then, if they posed as the people's representatives they should interpret the real feelings of the people. They knew that in connection with the Duke of Connaught's visit, meetings had been held at three places in Bombay where the Corporation had been denounced for presenting an address of welcome to His Royal Highness in the name of the city. This was the feeling of the country, and the National Congress which spoke for the untold millions of the land had, rightly or wrongly, asked the people not to participate in such festivities and functions. The heart of India was sore over the Punjab atrocities and India was not in a mood to participate in such functions. He had no personal prejudice against Lord Reading. As a matter of fact it was a matter of indifference to him and to many others who came as a Viceroy. Lord Reading might be good but he would not [illegible] to make a success out of the present system of Government which was obsolete. There should be a tangible change in the policy of Government. Viceroys might come and Viceroys might go but the system of Government was going to remain and until it was changed he (the speaker) did not think any Viceroy, however good, would be able to make a success out of it. So long as he was a member of the Government they were not to cooperate with him.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said they had not seen what kind of a gentleman Lord Reading was and it would therefore be very unfair if they ran him down. He enquired how many people were present at the meetings referred to by Dr. Velkar. He asserted there were hardly ten thousand people out of a population of so many lakhs. Did they represent the whole of Bombay? And who were the wire-pullers? (Laughter). When he visited the Jallianwala Baug, he felt annoyed and he cried when he had seen the place himself. He would oppose and fight tooth and nail if anybody proposed a farewell address to the retiring Viceroy, but it was unfair to treat the new Viceroy shabbily when they did not know much about him and had heard so many good things about him. He thought they would be doing more harm than good to the cause of Home Rule and Non-Cooperation by such a course.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala said that being an elected member and knowing the views of his electors, and being a Congressman he was opposed to the proposition.

Mr. H. P. Mody said Dr. Velkar had said it was a matter of supreme indifference to the country as to who came as Viceroy. He enquired if Dr. Velkar spoke for himself or the country. He made bold to say that so far as the majority of the Corporation were concerned they regarded it as a matter of supreme importance.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, replying on the debate, said they should get the sympathy of such a man as Lord Reading who had made a name and fame for himself. They should not anticipate that he would turn out a bad administrator.

The proposition was carried, twenty-four members voting for it and two against it.

The Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Feb. 10.

S S Chakdara, Abbott, Busreh.
S S Plassy, Clark, China and Japan.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

S S Jeypore, Calcher, Calcutta.
S S Shwedagon, Gentle, Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Orna for Rangoon.
Steamer Chakdara for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Chakla for Persian Gulf.

S S Chakdara :—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakdara, 1581 tons, Captain A G Abbott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 905 passengers.

S S Plassy :—The B I S N Co's China and Japan mail steamer Plassy, 4615 tons, Captain H M A Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from China and Japan Ports, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jeypore :—The B I S N Co's steamer Jeypore, 3269 tons, Captain M R Calchar, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Shwedagon :—The I B P Co's steamer Shwedagon, 1999 tons, Captain A E Gentle, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

EXPORT.

Feb. 10.

S S Malwa for London :—1 bale cow hides, Western India Tanneries Co; 70 cwts chutney, F Nowroji; 9 cwts Ep magazine covers, A H Wheeler and Co; 4000 cwts linseed slauss and Co; 1296 c owts myrabollams, C Jivanial and Co.

S S Olympia for Liverpool :—450 cwts groundnut cakes, Volkart Bros; 1000 cwts myrabollams, Bhagwandas Devjee; 4180 cwts myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros; 1500 cwts linseed oil cake, Bombay Flour Mills Co; 31 bales wool, C Chaganlal and Co; 380 bales wool, V Amersey and Co; 16 bales wool, R Buchhraj and Co; 2 bales wool, E Ilarichand and Co.

S S Olympia for Glasgow :—12 bundles shooks and hoops, Cutler Palmer and Co.

S S Olympia for Barcelona :—1000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Chakrata for Kobe :—250 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha; 25 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Chakrata for Moji :—50 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Chakrata for Yokohama :—100 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Rangoon Maru for Nagaseki :—200 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Rangoon Maru for Yokohama ;—6 cases leather suit cases, Jina and Co.

S S Rangoon Maru for Kobe :—1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Rangoon Maru for Moji :—200 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Yokohama :—102 bales cotton, Allen Bros.

IMPORT.

Feb. 10.

S S Masula from Rangoon, Agents B I S N Co :—118066 bags rice, 16 bundles tobacco, 28 bales straw board, 360 bags moong, 767 bags chola, 968 bags green moong, 239 bags millet, 400 bags red long beans, 158 bags W beans, 393 bags maize.

S S Queda from Calcutta, Agents B I S N Co :—11317 tons coal, 132 pieces steel bars, 154 pieces steel plate, 49 casks ashfelts.

S S Hindoo from Middlesborough, Agents James Finlay and Co :—350 barrels alum, 6 cases cottons, 741 drums linseed oil, 51 cases colour, 7 cases oil varnish, 5 cases glassware, 5 cases varnish, 1250 drums 10 kegs disinfectant fluid, 2 cases paint, 53 boxes shoes.

S S Homayan from Calcutta, Agents B and P S N Co :—6072 tons coal.

S S Yuki Maru from Calcutta, Agents Yamista K Kaisha :—4170 tons coal.

KOSMOS (Circular) TAXIMETERS

1st and 2nd Class

Cannot be tampered with. In this respect we claim that they are quite different to the other Taximeters in Bombay.

They can be converted to Single Tariff in half an hour, when the time comes.

"KOSMOS" TAXIMETERS
TAXI OWNERS READ THIS

We hire these Meters out at -/10 per day,

We keep them in order Free of cost,

We will exchange them for Single Tariff Meters when the time comes.

SOLE AGENTS :

STEWART-JACKS (Motors), Ltd.

6 NEW QUEEN'S ROAD.

Relieves immediately without injection

CURES IN 48 HOURS

SANTAL MIDY

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. - Sold by all Chemists

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

SATURDAY, February 12.
The S. S. Plassy with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
THURSDAY, Feb. 17.
Big Public Meeting on behalf of Y. W. C. A. at the Central Building, Mayo Road, 6 p.m. H. E. Hon. Lady Lloyd preside.
SATURDAY, Feb. 12.
Meeting of students, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.
TUESDAY, Feb. 22.
Their Excellencies reception at Government House to have the honour of meeting Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught 9-45 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.
A Ball at Government House to have the honour of meeting Field-Marshal H. R. H the Duke of Connaught, 9-45 p.m.

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Dometic Occurrence.

DEATH.

NAEGAMVALA.—Mr. Dorabji Jamsetji Naegamvala of Poona and Karanchee, aged 73, died yesterday. Funeral at 8 a.m. (S. T.), to-day, at Nasik Mansion, Laburnum Road, New Gamdevi, Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Prof. G. M. Chiplunkar, M.A., will conduct the weekly divine service in the Local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, on Sunday the 13th at 6-30 p.m.

BAND PERFORMANCE

The band of the G. I. P. Railway Regt. A. F. (India) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this (Friday), evening commencing at 6-15.

CITY'F MORTALITY,

The total mortality on the 9th instant was 199 as compared with 156 on the corresponding day of last year and 316 in 1919. There were 1 attack and 1 death from Plague and 6 attacks from Smallpox.

ANTONIO OF SILVA HIGH SCHOOL, DADAR

A meeting of the Ex-students of the above school will be held on Sunday next at 11 a.m. in the School Hall, with the object of forming an Ex-students' Association. All those who are interested in it are requested to attend.

" RAMAYEN AND ITS TEACHINGS "

Under the auspices of this Society, Mr. R. B. Achrekar will speak in English on "Ramayen and its teachings" on Sunday the 13th instant at 5 p.m., in the Society's lecture Hall at Shankershett Wada, when Mr. G. S. Kale will preside.

SHREE VILE PARLESAHITYA SABHA.

A public spinning class was opened by the Sabha yesterday at Vandrawan's Chawl. Gentlemen can attend this class between 6 and 10 in the morning and evening while ladies can work here from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. (S.T.).

DONATIONS TO KHILAFAT FUND

Haji Abdulla Haji Mohamad Khatri and Seth Noor Mohamad Osman Sahib have offered Rs. 501 each to the Khilafat Fund on the occasion of circumcision of their sons. Seth Abdul Shakoor Mohamad, glass ware merchant, has offered Rs. 350 to the Khilafat Fund out of a saving he could make by retranching his daily expenses.

PHADKE'S FINE ARTS EXHIBITION

H. H. the Maharance of Indore and party paid a visit to Mr. Phadke's Fine Art Exhibition at Madhav Baug on the 9th instant. Her Highness expressed herself as much pleased with the clay and wax-work figures of Mr. Phadke and with a view to encourage the artist she purchased a plaster bust of Shivaji and a figure of Sri Krishna made by Mr. Phadke.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Association will be held in St. Xavier's College on Monday next at p.m. when Mr. M. R. Paranjpye, Principal, Gokuldas Tejpal High School, will give an address on "Science Teaching in Schools before 1912 and after."

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Baroda will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Monday the 14th instant instead of on the 11th Idem as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MASONIC INSTALLATION GATHERING.

The Annual Installation Meeting of Lodge Beaman No. 1069 S. C. was held on Monday last, when Mr. K. H. L. Batliwalla was installed to the Eastern Chair by Mr. B. T. Anklesaria. The Depute Grand Master, Mr. Mirza with his office-bearers paid the usual Official visit to the Lodge. There was a banquet in which about 75 participated. Several toasts were proposed and suitably responded for.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

As previously arranged in the programme of visits, the members of the Association will visit the Tata House at Waudby Road, Fort, next to United Free Church of Scotland on Sunday next at 8-15 a.m. (S.T.) to inspect the building from an Architect's point of view, when members are requested to meet at the appointed hour in front of the building at the Esplanade Maidan.

LENTEN SERMONS AT THE GLORIA CHURCH BYCULLA.

The Rev. A. da Cruz will deliver at the 9 o'clock Mass, during the Sundays of Lent and on Easter Sunday, a series of short sermons on "Christ and Mankind" as follows:—

13th February, Christ and the Publican.
20th February, Christ and the Pharisee.
27th February, Christ and the Leper.
6th March, Christ and the Adulteress.
13th March, Christ and Lazarus.
27th March, Christ and Magdalen.

PAHALVI INSCRIPTION AND COINS

The Executive Committee of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute had appointed Mr. Beramgore Temuras Anklesaria a Fellow for 1920 from the Government grant Endowment to deliver a series of lectures on Pahalvi Inscriptions and coins. The fourth lecture of the series will be delivered by Mr. Anklesaria at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Suklatwala Building, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

KHILAFAT VOLUNTEER CORPS

The Muslim Volunteer Corps has now emerged into the Khilafat Volunteer Corps, which is being organised under the control of the Central Khilafat Committee with a resolution passed at its general meeting held recently. It is hoped the organisation of the Corps will soon be complete, and steps taken by the Muslim Volunteer Corps will be followed by other Muslim Corps of Bombay. The Central Khilafat Committee is holding public meetings in various parts of Bombay for the sale of Khilafat receipts, and prominent Mussalmans of the town are taking great interest in this work.

DUKE'S VISIT AND BOY SCOUT REVIEWED.

The Review of Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, etc., by His Royal Highness will be held on the Gymkhana Maidan, on Tuesday, 22nd February 1921, at 10 a.m. For this Review a rehearsal will be held on the Gymkhana Maidan on Tuesday, 15th February, at 5-30 p.m. and Capt. T. Todd, Boy Scouts Commissioner and Organising Secretary requests that all Scout Masters and Guide Captains will make it a point to attend the rehearsal on 15th February without fail along with their respective troops and companies of Scouts and Guides.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

The presentation of Colours by His Royal Highness The Duke of Connaught will be made on the General Parade ground, Poona, on the 25th instant.

A place has been alloted to The Boy Scouts, Wolf Cubs, Girl Guides and Blue Birds, to witness the presentation of Regimental Colours by His Royal Highness The Duke of Connaught. The presentation will take place on the general parade ground on the Race Course. Scout masters and Captains of Girl Guides will be on the ground at 8-30 a.m., to take up the position alloted to them.

There will be 159 Boy Scouts and 180 Girl Guides present to witness the presentation, after this presentation His Royal Highness will inspect the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, and give them an address. The Commissioner and Organising Secretary, Captain T. Todd will be present.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL.

Frank, the faithful—it sounds like a picture title, but it's not. This story is about Frank Redman, who plays the character role in "Pirate Gold," the Pathe Serial which is the attraction at the Imperial Cinema and therefore it tells of a man of parts, for in addition to his accomplishments as an actor, Redman is a recognized authority on all details of motion picture production.

Every morning for eleven years Frank man has been among the first to arrive at the studio where Pathe serials are produced. He was with Astra when that organization was producing in the east for Pathe and joined George B. Seitz when he organized his company. With both companies he has acted as property man as well as playing important roles.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The Royal Opera Co. have to bring their successful season in Bombay to a close on Thursday next as they are booked to appear at the Empire Theatre, Calcutta.

Numerous patrons are anxious that the individual members of the company should have an opportunity of performing separate items, so it has been arranged by the management that a special programme shall be submitted each evening next week.

On Monday a Gala Night is promised on which the Company will contribute various items from three of the most popular operas viz. Les Cloches de Corneville Maritana and Dorothy. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday th programmes will be varied each evening with excerpts from Gournods Faust. Verdis Rigoletto, and in lighter vein selections from Gilbert and Sullivan's popular operas.

FAMINE RELIEF IN POONA

Further reports from Poona indicate that steady progress is being made by the Relief Committee. One influential Marwadi grain merchant of Poona has supplied 600 gunny bags which the committee have distributed among the poor. Subscriptions are also coming in, but it does not seem as fast as the exigencies of the situation demand. Among the subscriptions received so far, the biggest are from Bombay, Mr. Mathradas Vussonjee subscribing Rs. 1,000 and Messrs. Assur Virjee Rs. 200. It is expected that more subscriptions will soon be forthcoming from Bombay, and with the liberal help of the public, the committee hope to tide over the distress, and render substantial aid to the poor, afflicted people.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Standing rabi crops were slightly damaged by frost in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad and Nawabshah and are withering in parts of Thar Parkar, Ahmedabad, Deccan and Karnatak; elsewhere they are in fair to good condition. Cotton crops were slightly damaged by rats in parts of Ahmedabad. Harvesting of kharif crops and sowing of rabi are in progress. Picking of cotton continues. The supply of fodder was sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Thar Parkar, Broach, Deccan, Belgaum, Bijapur and Kolhapur. The supply of water for drinking was sufficient except in parts of Thar Parkar, Broach, Deccan, Belgaum, Kathiawar and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation was insufficient in parts of Kaira, Broach, Surat, Deccan and Karnatak. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur where it is detriorating. Prices of food-grains were almost stationary. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Sind percentage normal. 55 to 67, Gujarat 44 to 62, Konkan 33 to 57, Deccan 52 to 73, Karnatak 57 to 71.

FLOUTING PEOPLE'S FEELING.

MUNICIPAL GRANT FOR DECORATION.

MR. KAMDAR'S AND DR. VELKAR'S STERN FIGHT.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, yesterday.

The Corporation resumed the adjourned discussion on the expenditure side of the budget. Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan moved the item of "markets" as recommended by the Standing Committee. To this, the following amendment was moved by Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman:—

"That the estimate of expenditure for Loan Works for the year 1921-22 out of the Loan Funds be passed at Rs. 92,38,000 the Standing Committee's estimate being increased by Rs. 6,85,400 out of which Rs. 4,00,000 should be provided for the construction of a market at Chowpatty, including the provision of Rs. 75,000 already made and Rs. 3,60,400 for the construction of a market on a portion of a site of the reclaimed Gilder Tank, it being desirable to have the construction of the markets completed by the end of the next year, taking into, consideration the Resolutions of the Corporation to which the attention of the Commissioner is invited.'"

Dr. Ratanshah said nothing had yet been done in spite of several resolutions passed by the Corporation to have markets at Chowpatti and Grant Road which were urgently required in those localities. He had been told that the site for the proposed market at Grant Road did not come within the Grant Road Railway terminus scheme.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, seconding the amendment, said that in the absence of a market at Grant Road, hawkers made the footpath between the Grant Road Tram terminus and the Churney Road tram junction quite impassable He wished the markets were built as soon as possible because they would supply a long-felt want of the people of those localities and he thought the markets would be productive also.

THE DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner said he was in sympathy with the amendment but there were difficulties in both cases. As to the Chowpatti site he had been endeavouring to get hold of the site but the Improvement Trust could not get the tenants turned out. As soon as this was done or they got out through persuasion he would start construction. As to the Grant Road site it was perfectly correct that the Gilder Tank site on which i was proposed to build the market was not touched by the Government notification, but the question of the site for the terminal station was still under consideration and the Agent said that if they did not get one site they would get another. He (the speaker) knew the great urgency of this market but he did not think it would be advisable to rush up building this market when they might have to pull it down again. The questions must be settled first and when that was done they could start building the markets.

The amendment was carried.

GRANT FOR DECORATION.

Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan asked for and obtained priority of consideration for a Standing Committee resolution recommending the grant of Rs. 2,300 for decorating Municipal Offices during the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman seconded the proposition.

Dr. M. B. Velkar said he regretted that he had again to rise to oppose a proposition of this kind, but he must do his duty however, regrettable it might be. Since they had voted an address he would not have opposed this proposition if the Duke of Connaught were coming to this hall to receive the address, but the address was to be presented at another place and he did not see why this building should be decorated. It might be argued that the expenditure was trifling, but the point was that in voting an address the Corporation had flouted the opinion of the people of Bombay, and after voting it, they had refused to embody in it certain feelings of the people.

DECORATION WHILE IN MOURNING.

The rate-payers had, on more than one occasion, expressed their feeling in connection with the Duke's visit, and the Municipality ought not to decorate their building out of respect to that feeling. The people of Bombay had resolved to observe the days of the visit as days of mourning. They had resolved that way, rightly or wrongly, and as an elected member he was there to represent their feelings whether the Corporation liked them or not. When the city was going to put on a grab of mourning in that week, this build ing which was the property of the rate-payers should not be decorated against their feeling.

Dr. M. C. Javle said he supported the proposition. They had voted an address and must therefore decorate their building, but he was of opinion that for this purpose they should use the flags which the Corporation already possessed, instead of using them for the President's garden party.

FLOUTING PEOPLE'S FEELING.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar said it might have been contended, some time ago, that the rate payers as such had not categorically expressed their views in connection with the visit, but the position had now been changed, for, a few days ago, they did express their views against the address. The Commissioner, in his letter had spoken of a welcome from the citizens of Bombay, and he (the speaker) would suggest leaving the whole question of decorations to the citizens themselves. But the route of the Royal procession was along roads where there were very few residential quarters of people who could be regarded as citizens. There was going to be a "hartal," and that was the true expression of the people's feeling. The Corporation should devote the public money on their obligatory duties and if they spent it otherwise it would not be consistent with their duties as trustees of the public money. They had flouted the people's feeling by voting an address, but on this occasion they might respect it by not making the grant asked for.

"MUST RECEIVE DUKE CORDIALLY."

Mr. S. C. Dhondy, supporting the proposition, said Dr. Velkar had said the rate-payers were against the decoration. He enquired if any of them had written to the Corporation in the matter. They had not, and this showed that they were more in favour of decorating the building than not. As he had said the preceding day he would fight tooth and nail against any proposal to present the retiring Viceroy with a farewell address because he had done more harm than good to India. He felt and all the Parsis did feel very much at the Jallianwala Bag tragedy, but he must say that as far as His Royal Highness' visit was concerned they must receive him most cordially.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had pointed out to the Standing Committee that though they had a small stock of flags it was inadequate to decorate the Municipal Hall in a proper way, and that that being so they were going to utilise them for another purpose.

PETTY SUM OF Rs. 2,300!

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said it was only fit that they should decorate this hall when they had voted an address. Besides, the sum of Rs. 2,300 was nothing compared to Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 25,000 which they had spent for such purposes in the past.

The proposition was carried, twenty-eight members voting for it, and three against it.

The Corporation adjourned till to-day (Friday.)

PROTEST AGAINST PRESENT MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF BOMBAY.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held in the Hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road on Monday next at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.), under the auspices of the Municipal Reform Association to protest against the proposal of the Municipal Corporation fixing franchise at a rental of Rs. 20 which is higher than the rental fixed for the franchise of the Provincial Legislative Council, People of all shades of opinion will speak and are requested to attend.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT,

FINAL ENDS IN A DRAW

TO BE REPLAYED ON SATURDAY.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 10.

The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and the Poona United met in the final for the above cup on the Gymkhana ground on Wednesday afternoon before a large crowd of spectators and a fast and exciting game ended in a goalless draw, after ten minutes extra time had been played. The outstanding feature of the game was the fine display of the Argyll's goalie, who without doubt, saved his side. It was a hard tussle and on the run of the play a draw was a fitting index of the game. The replay has been fixed for next Saturday evening and, doubtless, another good game will take place.

AMATEUR ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL.

IRELAND BEATS FRANCE, 2—1.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 10.

Paris.—In the Amateur Association International played here to-day Ireland beat France by two goals to one.

W. I. T. MATCHES.

The following is the result of Thursday matches:—

Brough and Portlock beat Fakuda and Harwood 6—4, 8—6.

Matches for to-morrow, (Friday):—
Final:—Mrs. Row and Wagie vs. Mrs. Portlock and Mr. Portlock at 5 p.m., at Queen's Road Court No. 2.

Semi-Final:—Brough vs. Bhagwat at 5 p.m., at Queen's Road Court No. 1.

The Finals will be played at Queen's Road Courts at 5 p.m., as follows:—

Mixed Doubles Friday 11th February 1921.

Singles Saturday 12th February, 1921.

Gentlemen's Doubles Monday 14th February 1921.

Daily admission on these dates except for Season ticket holders Rs. 2.

CRIMINAL ABORTION.

DR SILVA CONVICTED

SIX MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump and a Special Jury.)

King-Emperor
v.
Dr. D'Silva .....Accused.

Further hearing of this case was continued yesterday.

MR. WADIA'S ADDRESS.

Continuing his address Mr. Wadia stated that although the onus was in all cases on the prosecution the onus very often shifted and Sec. 106 of the Evidence Act was applicable to such a case.

His Lordship inquired of Mr. Wadia whether the charge of negligence under Sec. 304A could be sustained if the substantial charge under Sec. 304 failed.

Mr. Wadia submitted that the prosecution could sustain the charge under Sec. 304A alone because the accused was negligent in not properly attending to her and in sending her away as he did.

There was evidence that plugging could be done at the dispensary and that everything could be had within five minutes from the shops near-by. Dealing with Dr. Ghadiali's evidence counsel said that although he was young, he had a lot of experience. Dr. Easdon had wide experience in plugging. An ounce of practice was worth more than a ton of theory. It was Major Porter's zeal only when he said that the accused was talking through his hat when he said that the girl appeared to be tampered with.

Continuing Mr. Wadia said that while the word "embellished" applied by Mr. Velinkar to Inspector Ferguson's evidence was absolutely incorrect it could be applied with accuracy to the evidence of D'Souza who had introduced many new things in his evidence before them. The learned counsel criticized D'Souza's evidence at great length and asked the jury to disbelieve it.

Mr. Wadia then remarked on the fact that no foetus or no drawer of the lady was found and suggested that they must have been done away with by the accused to conceal evidence of his guilt. It would fit in with the conduct of a man conscious of his guilt. An innocent man, would have done everything to preserve evidence of his innocence.

Counsel referred to the who'e behaviour of the accused his denial of his friendship with the deceased—his statements to the police his denial with regard to Miss Barwick's jewellery and said it could be explained on one theory alone and that was consciousness of his guilt.

Mr. Wadia then dealt with the evidence on the 2nd charge that of criminal negligence causing death and submitted that the accused as a medical man signally failed in his duty of taking ordinary precautions and was guilty of gross negligence which brought about the death of the accused.

THE SUMMING UP.

After His Lordships summing up the jury retired to consider their verdict. They returned after one hour. The foreman in reply to Mr. Pradhan said that the jury found him guilty on the 1st charge by 5 to 4 and guilty on the 2nd charge unanimously.

Mr. Velinkar asked His Lordship to discharge the jury on the first charge and direct that the accused should not be retried and submitted that under the circumstances of the case that would be a just and equitable order.

His Lordship did not think that the accused should be tried again on the 1st charge and directed that the order of discharge should operate as an acquittal.

On the 2nd charge His Lordship accepted the verdict of the jury.

APPEAL FOR OPTION OF FINE.

Mr. Velinkar appealed to the Court that the accused should be given the option of a fine.

His Lordship however said that he regretted that on a careful consideration of all facts he was unable to accede to Mr. Velinkar's request for a fine, and sentenced the accused to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

GUJERAT VIDYAPITH MATRICULATION.

The last date for sending up applications for the Matriculation Examinations of the Guzerat Vidyapith has been extended upto the 14th. Applications may be sent up through the National College or the National High School. The Principal National High School may be seen from 11-30 a.m., to 5 p.m., on the school premises in Princess Street on all days except Sundays. Bombay has been declared a centre for the examination.

MEETING OF STUDENTS

There will be a meeting of students at the Marwadi Vidyalaya to-morrow at 6-30 p.m., when Messrs. K. P. Khadilkar, D. V. Gokhale and S. M. Paranjpye will address the gathering on "Non-Cooperation and Students."

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY OF BIG MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

The following are the Handicaps for Third Day's Big Meeting, to be run at Mahalaxmi, on Saturday, 12th February:—

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Roubaix 10-0, Caligula 9-9, Not Much 9-7, Poignant 9-4, Quarryman 9-2, William the Beau 9-1, Verge 8-13, Starshot 8-10, Mordennes 8-10, Aleli 8-8, Crenades 8-7, Our Stephen 8-6, Simon's Choice 8-6, Splendid Spur 8-4, Wineteith 8-3, Good Health 8-1, Cally 8-0, Brendan 7-12, Ardvreck 7-2.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Galway Gate 9-4, Western Wave 9-2, Quarryman 9-0, Verge 8-10, Goldgrinor 8-8, Camberley 8-5, Cresset 8-1, Vallance 7-11, Waynflete 7-10, Dorania 7-5, Black Walnut 7-3, Louviers d'Or 7-0.

THE MAZAGON PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Silver Saint 9-6, Misri Lal 9-6, Red Quill 9-4, Antic 9-2, Thunder 9-0, Love Glass 8-13, Christmas Holiday 8-12, Violinist 8-1., Caduna 8-11, Giaconi 8-10, Mossovite 8-9, Plaxtol 8-8, Dori 8-5, Little Trout 8-4, Gunning 8-2, Royal Band 7-13, Royal Jewel 7-11, Cyanite 7-11, Pourboire 7-10, Cymar 7-7.

THE GATWICK PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Le Verguier 9-6, Quite Dark 9-6, Dialect 8-12, Millmount 8-11, Japanese Pine 8-10, Baliza 8-10, Barto 8-9, Heir-at-Law 8-9, Leodicea 8-5, St. Agnes Eve 8-8, Maiden Palm 8-7, Allensmore 8-6, Simon Grab 8-5, Cl. A 8-4, Roi Grison 8-4, Tourney 8-2, Sonnysar 7-12, Kalooluh 7-11, Trezidella 7-10, My Patsey 7-8, Lady Changeful 7-7, Miss Glad Eyes 7-6, Mimi 7-5, Shades of Night 7-5, Hibernia 7-4, Substance 7-3, Troop Leader 7-2.

THE GATWICK PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Much Married 9-4, Summers Joy 9-4, Beggar Prince 8-12, Gipsy's Advice 8-12, Amber 8-11, Mirabelle 8-10, Oregon Pine 8-9, Whit Week 8-9, Gold Reef 8-8, Verna 8-7, Goodenough 8-7, Gentle Saxon 8-6, She She 8-5, Sugarey Sam 8-4, Nerissa 8-3, She She 7-13, White Poppy 7-12, Footman 7-9, Fine Trout 7-9, White Simon 7-8, Look Out 7-6, Overseas 7-5, Limehouse Lights 7-5, Another Night 7-5, Arles 7-4, Lomo 7-3, Charles William 7-0.

THE GAYE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Krushan 9-12, Dartmoor 9-12, Anaiza 9-10, Red Cross 9-10, Mentor 9-4, Cessation 9-4, Ferry Boat 8-13, Shahzada 8-10, Hakum 8-9, Dowlat 8-8, Winning Post 8-6, Tipperary 8-6, Benares 8-4, Chieftain 8-3, Dilawar 8-2, Rose Hill 8-1, Nevermind 8-0, Quantity 7-9, Anxious 7-6, Huntsman 7-5, Domineer 7-5, Vershan 7-4, Amir Aswad 7-2, Kitchener 7-0.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Dartmoor 9-8, Anaiza 9-7, Red Cross 9-6, Resident 9-4, Khundil 9-1, Mechanic 8-13, Warminster 8-10, Four Aces 8-6, Ferry Boat 8-5, Defender 8-4, Summerton 8-4, Andolus 8-4, Waterloo 8-3, Trade Mark 8-1, Good Morning 7-13, Dunbar 7-11, Tiger 7-9, Tit Bits 7-9, Fury 7-8, Diamond King 7-7, Glencoe 7-6, Taj 7-5, Khailan 7-0.

Forfeits for the above races due if not struck out by 5 a.m. to-day, Friday, 11th February, 1921.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

The following are Handicaps for the 5th Extra Meeting to be held on Saturday next:—

THE BARRACKPORE PLATE (Division I.).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Fife 9-5, Little Life 8-11, Flying Foe 8-11, Princess Ila 8-11, Jaunt 8-11, Devils Bridge 8-10, Hugh Roe 8-10, Myrian 8-10, Fine Time 8-9, Carpe Diem 8-8, Marble Look 8-8, Despicable 8-7, Paganini 8-6, Green Pearl 8-5, Rags 8-5, Summers Hope 8-4, Queen Mary 8-4, Charmio 8-3, Kitty O'Hara 8-2, High Corrib 8-1, Aughnacloy 8-1, Laurees 8-1, Maybole 8-0, Motringham 8-0, Reparee 7-13, Lhassa 7-11, Nautch Girl 7-11.

THE BARRACKPORE PLATE. (Division II.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Largot 9-0, Avon 8-12, Silver Gift 8-10, Surprise 8-10, Peggy Thrift 8-9, Last Spot 8-9, Rheidol 8-8, Fleurette 8-8, Ogorina 8-8, Sunny Time 8-8, Dara Bay 8-7, Brown Fowl 8-7, Stepaside 8-7, Arthur O'Leary 8-7, Roxa 8-6, Leader 8-6, Taffys Darling 8-5, Lloyds 8-5, My Ivy 8-5, Squeers 8-4, Well Over 8-3, Foxton 8-3, Strange Likeness 8-1, Legende Double 8-1, Spanish Chestnut 8-1, Moon Flower 7-10.

THE BARRACKPORE PLATE. (Division III.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Tycoon 9-0, Golden Memory 8-13, Content 8-12, Adorable 8-12, Tanyum 8-10, Alien Daisy 8-10, Torch Light 8-9, Fairy Tale 8-8, Monsieur James 8-8, Urmila 8-7, Angary 8-6, Spook 8-2, Rosebud 8-1, Lady Letty 8-0, Paradise 8-0, Sans Merci 7-13, Leading Girl 7-12, Glen Lyvet 7-12, Daisy Ryan 7-11, Desdemona 7-10, Vulcanella 7-9, Jolly Friar 7-8, Cylerity 7-8, Sherwood Belle 7-3, Sue 7-3, Distinguished 7-0.

THE FEBRUARY PLATE.—Distance about 1¾ Miles.

Reigning Star 11-12, Monsieur Nestor 11-2, Irish Field 11-0, Vain Jane 10-8, St. Vagrant 10-7, Euneva 10-0, Quarterly 10-0, Girton Miss 9-13, Bachelors Vanity 9-10, Largot 9-8, Vulcanella 9-7, Boyne Water 9-3, Marble Rock 9-3, Ladavon 9-0, Well Over 9-0, De Haviland (Dead), Star of India 9-12, Roncevaus 8-9, Solo Bridge 8-8, Allan Brig 8-8, Limton 8-5, St. Nathey 8-5, Jack 8-3, Coryphee 8-1, Wolfram 7-12, Flying Wing 7-12, Linsale 7-10, Poseidon 7-3, Porringer 7-0.

THE OUTRAM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Pompano 9-5, Allan Brig 9-2, Lansinfried 9-0, Kilrea 8-7, Coryphee 8-6, Happy Iola 8-5, Golden Square 8-4, Passing 8-3, Glenalvon 7-10, Porringer 7-5.

THE DOCKS PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Soviet 9-9, Hapton 9-8, Picket 9-6, Lady Victorine 9-4, Double Scotch 9-1, Royal Sign 9-0, Too Tired 8-12, Golden Treasure 8-10, Barsen 8-9, Girton Miss 8-8, Sole Bay 8-6, Dehra Doon 8-6, Synai 8-5, Tete Montee 8-5, Idyl 8-4, Still Better 8-4, Galley Law 8-2, Talcum 8-2, Quarterly 8-2, Flying Dart 8-1, Durban 7-13, Euneva 7-12, Sarfaraz 7-12, Gibberish 7-11, Kilrean 7-10, Sylla 7-9, Winning Way 7-9, Bachelors Vealw 7-9, The Brat 7-6, Aplook 7-4, One Too Many 7-4, High Life 7-3, Chert 7-0.

A Government Gazette states, Mr. Lalbhai Ambaram has been elected to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by the Surat District (Non-Mahomedan) Rural Constituency in place of Mr. Gawrishankar Dayashankar Bhat, B.A., LL.B., deceased.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, February 11, 1921.

MORE PLATITUDES.

The entire futility of the "mission" of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was brought into relief by the happenings in Delhi on Wednesday. The whole City had observed a complete *hartal* what time the Royal visitor, amidst artificially created splendour and enthusiasm and platitudinous flow of words, performed the opening ceremony of the Indian Legislature created under the Government of India Act of 1919. It was an unparalleled event—unparalleled in its pathetic futility and tragic failure. An element of pathos was lent to it because the representative of the Crown was humiliated—as the Crown has never been humiliated in the history of man—by its agents who made him a pawn in their game of hoodwinking the world in regard to the grim reality of the situation in India and thus deprived him of that spontaneous and enthusiastic welcome of a whole nation which would, otherwise, have been his. There was tragic failure in that the event finally dashed to the ground the last flickering hope of all well-wishers of an honourable connection between India and Britain, that British statesmanship would evince an eleventh-hour repentance and, through the agency of the Duke, repair the wrongs of India and satisfy her demands. We are free to confess that, convinced as we have been of the utter bankruptcy of statesmanship so far as the counsels of the present Government and advisers of His Majesty the King are concerned, and of the need for India to boycott the Duke's visit until a definite proof of remorse and reparation was given, we clung to the hope that, before it was too late, the practical commonsense of the British people would assert itself. But a great opportunity of reconciliation has been lost. Not only this. The wounds of India have been deepened by a callous attitude of studied neglect and indifference and by a gesture of patronising proprietorship.

Throughout the history of the British connection with India, Royal message has always brought some cheer to the people. There is, however, an air of fatuity about the message from His Majesty, the King, which the Duke of Connaught delivered to the Indian Legislature, which will bring home to the disillusioned people of India that if "the King can do no wrong," he cannot also undo a wrong. The message will fall flat on the minds of the people. "For years, it may be for generations," says the Royal message, "patriotic and loyal Indians have dreamed of Swaraj for their Motherland." And what is the outcome? "To-day," the message proceeds, "you have the beginnings of Swaraj within my widest scope and ample opportunity for progress to the liberty which my other Dominions enjoy." Which means that while India is still being led on the path towards "the liberty" which "the other Dominions" already enjoy, the latter—which, as Lord Milner has said, now have equal and independent voice with Britain in directing the foreign, military, naval and fiscal policy of the Empire—will also become partners with Britain in the great, noble, and self-imposed task of guiding the halting steps of India towards "progressive realisation of responsible government." And it is not difficult to realise what this partnership of Dominions and Britain will mean to India. It will mean, as it has meant, the mortgaging of her resources in men and money for all schemes of imperialistic aggrandisement and adventures of militarist aggression, without so much as "by your leave." For, India will, under the "great scheme of reforms" which the Duke has assisted in inaugurating, still have no voice in determining her foreign and military policy—though more than half of her revenues are appropriated for military requirements—and as regards her fiscal policy she has been given only a shadow and denied the substance, a "concession" which is a mockery of her helplessness. And yet Lord Chelmsford had the temerity to declare that "for the first time the principle of autocracy which had not been wholly discarded in all earlier reforms, was (now) definitely abandoned" and "the conception of the British Government as a benevolent despotism was finally renounced." The control of foreign, military and fiscal policies is, in all civilised countries, recognised as the only effective criterion of self-government. For these policies vitally affect the finances of the country without which no government can be carried on. To refuse any voice to the people of India and yet to declare that the principle of autocracy is now definitely abandoned is, well—hypocrisy. Such hypocrisy will no longer deceive the Indian people. They are now completely disillusioned. And yet the poor Duke has been made to repeat the parrot-cry that "the principle of autocracy has all been abandoned."

The fact is that though, in name, India has been mentioned in the Royal message along with "other Dominions," she remains, to all intents and purposes, a Dependency as before. And that there is no radical change in the attitude of British Government is strikingly demonstrated by the fact that political freedom is still regarded as "a gift" to be given by the British people to the Indian. The Indian people, being human beings, however, prefer to regard 'political freedom as their right and they are determined to gain it in their own way and the sooner Britain realises this the better for her and her Empire. That Britain is still far from realising this is pathetically revealed in the speech of the Duke of Connaught. For instance, while he says that "the shadow of Amritsar has lengthened over the fair face of India," and tells the people of India "how deep is the concern felt by His Majesty the King-Emperor at the terrible chapter of events in the Punjab," all the practical manifestation of this concern which he gives to the sorrowing and afflicted people is to make a pious repudiation, on behalf of His Majesty and with the assent of his Government, of the idea that "the administration of India has been, or ever can(be, based on principles of force or terrorism." And what is the practical proof of this repudiation made as it is "in the most emphatic manner?" None whatsoever—and, worse, a certificate to Lord Chelmsford, which only adds insult to injury! We have, of course, the personal appeal of the Duke to forgive and forget, an appeal which loses its force, even as a personal appeal, when he sums up the present situation as being the outcome of misunderstandings,—"misunderstandings usually meaning mistakes on either (!) side." The Duke, we have no doubt, is sincerely desirous of healing the wounds of the people. But by being made the mouthpiece of those who have wronged India and Islam, he is only adding salt to the wounds. Therein lies the tragic futility of the Duke's visit; and the people of India, because they are not dead to all sense of self-respect, will remain firm in their determination to boycott his visit.

THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

On Tuesday His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught inaugurated the Chamber of Princes and the ceremony began with the reading of a message from His Majesty, the King-Emperor, to the Princes. The new Chamber, which, the Duke rightly said, should bear an Indian name, will give the Princes opportunities, to use the language of His Majesty's message, "of comparing experience, interchanging ideas, and framing mature and balanced conclusions on matters of common interest." We hope they will avail themselves of these opportunities though there is reason to believe that the most important Ruling Princes are far from being favourably inclined towards the experiment. There are, however, certain questions arising out of the creation of the Chamber which deserve notice. One of the functions of the Chamber will be "to discuss and make representations upon matters of imperial or common concern." Now, "matters of imperial or common concern" is a very vague expression. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report contemplated joint deliberation and discussion between the Council of State and the Chamber of Princes on such matters. Evidently the arrangement proposed in the Report is to be followed. In view of the constitution of the Council of State, which is far from being preponderatingly "popular," this opens up the possibility of the Princes exercising, in the direction of policy connected with affairs common to the whole country, an influence out of all proportion to what is due to them. There is in this arrangement a danger which has to be jealously guarded against. And the danger is all the greater in view of the fact that the Princes have been given a definite assurance of non-interference in the domestic affairs of their own States. The pledge given to the Princes in previous Royal Proclamations that "their privileges, rights and dignities" will be maintained, has been re-affirmed by His Majesty. While this may be satisfactory to the Ruling Princes, it does not solve the problem of the Indian States. The privileges, rights and dignities, so far as they are personal to the Princes themselves, belong to an ancient order of things which has now passed away never to return. The pledge in regard to them, in so for as it militates against the superior rights of the people of the State to control their destiny and operates towards perpetuating the autocracy of the Princes, must be modified in accordance with the demands of the times. If the Princes are wise in their day they will read the signs of the times aright. The Maharaja of Gwalior showed that he was alive to the changed conditions of things when he said: "We are witnesses to the rebirth of the world-accepted notions and proved theories seem all to be undergoing forced revision." And the Maharajah of Patiala went further and said: "The Princes of India realize fully that, as rulers of men, they cannot remain unaffected by what may be called world movements, and they must be prepared to tackle the new situations with the principal object of making their present interests identical with those of their people." These are wise words. But they must immediately be translated into deeds. At all events the Princes must realise before it is too late, that a self-governing India will not tolerate the existence of the anarchronism of absolutist government.

Notes of the Day.

Official Non-Cooperation in Egypt.

The authorities in Egypt by closing down secondary schools throughout the country for fear lest they might be used for political purposes, have declared themselves to be out and out followers of Mr. Gandhi in his policy of Non-Cooperation in educational matters. Mr. Gandhi advocates the boycott of State-aided and State-controlled schools, because, he says, they are being used by the State for political purposes, *i.e.*, for the manufacture of loyal slaves The Egyptian Government is suppressing the schools for a more or less similar "political" reason, *i.e.*, to prevent them from turning out any but loyal slaves, who will carry out the behests of the local bureaucracy without a murmer. The authorities in Egypt have proceeded to punish the whole younger generation of Egypt for the faults of a few of them and their elders. We have no doubt that authorities in this country, too, who are now denouncing the emptying of schools, would themselves "non-cooperate" with a vengeance in the manner of the Egyptian Government, if they found that the schools were teaching anything "obnoxious" in their view. What is happening in Egypt is thus not without its lesson to Indians. The present high-handed action of the Egyptian Government will certainly have the effect of fanning into flame the smouldering embers of popular discontent there. The political atmosphere of Egypt, which in anticipation of the foreshadowed abolition of the Protectorate, was settling down to placid conditions, will be rudely disturbed by the official action and the incident may, indeed, turn out to be the forerunner of still graver happenings in that country, if the authorities, in their obstinacy, fail to retrace their steps betimes.

Exchange Crisis in Kenia.

Reuter's Nairobi correspondent fails to tell us how the currency "crisis" is being viewed by the Indian mercantile community there, but that the European section of the settlers is agitated a good deal owing to the steady decline in the exchange and the foreshadowed de-stabilisation of the rupee to sixteen pence, there appears to be no doubt. But, among the whites themselves, there is a divergence of opinion as to the true solution of the situation. While the commercial classes, who represent the import side of the trade and, therefore, stand to lose by the fall in exchange, are opposing the disturbance of the present two-shillings a rupee rate, the planters, who are exporters, and who, therefore, expect to profit by the contemplated readjustment of the currency, are advocating the very change which the "commercial men" are opposing. In this tug of war between rival sections of the same community, the Kenya Government will have a ticklish job to tackle. For a long time to come the exchange value of the rupee is hardly likely to touch two shillings and it is perhaps with this knowledge in view that the Kenya Government are contemplating the de-stabilisation of the rupee to 16 pence. If they do not wish to put the State treasury to huge losses, in the interests of a few importers, they will have no alternative but to readjust the currency in conformity with the prevailing exchange rate.

Mrs. Parnell.

The death of Mrs. Parnell, which is now announced, recalls to mind the times through which Ireland had to pass in the eighties and nineties of the last century. Mrs. Parnell (Mrs. O'Shea before divorce and re-marriage) was the youngest daughter of Sir John Page Wood, Bart., an Episcopalian clergyman, and she had a brother who became a very distinguished soldier, Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood. How she first came to know "the uncrowned King of Ireland" forms an interesting episode—"one of the most momentous political events of the nineteenth century." Yet, "it seemed quite an ordinary affair", says a well-known writer on Ireland. "Parnell", he writes, "emerged from the House of Commons, in response to a note handed to him by an attendant, which intimated that a lady, the wife of one of his parliamentary colleagues, would like to see him, and he found her and her sister awaiting him outside. Thus did Mrs. Katharine O'Shea, wife of Captain O'Shea, then member for Clare, satisfy her curiosity to meet that mysterious and unaccountable person, . . . who had declined her invitations to dinner." In order to understand her curiosity, it is necessary to know the temperament of Parnell. Parnell ignored the invitations of even the most important political hostesses. In fact, he never appeared in society. He was not even a member of a club. He seems to have always felt out of place and uncomfortable in English company. While in London, we are told, he usually occupied the same cheap batchelor lodgings at 16, Keppel Street, off Gower Street, Bloomsbury. Even with his colleagues he mixed very little socially beyond dining at the House of Commons with a few of his favourites. When at one of the political dinners which Mrs. O'Shea, as the wife of her husband Captain O'Shea, gave, she was assured the vacant chair at her table intended for Parnell would never be filled, she became determined to get Parnell to come and told her friends—amid laughter and applause—"The uncrowned King of Ireland shall sit in that chair at the next dinner I give."

Divorce, Marriage and End.

That was the motive of a meeting, which ten years later was destined to be fraught with momentous consequences not only for individuals but also for Ireland. It is recorded that "at the very first glance they exchanged, they set fire to one another." Parnell made an indelible impression on her mind. "The depth of expression and sudden fire of his eyes held me to the day of his death", was the saying of Mrs. O'Shea herself. The result of the interview was that Parnell accepted an invitation to her next dinner. Their acquaintance quickly ripened into the closest friendship and as quickly into love, and it appears that when he was confined in Kilmainham Prison as a "suspect" in October, 1881, he was addressing Mrs. O'Shea as "my own darling wife"; "my dearest little wife"; "my beautiful Queenie"; and subscribing himself "always your King." Mrs. O'Shea seems to have realised early that their relations endangered his position as Irish leader. But his reply was "my public life is my country's; my private life is my own." In spite of his outward composure, his relation with Mrs. O'Shea was his skeleton in the cupboard. And when the petition for divorce was actually presented, Parnell took the whole matter easy and never for a moment felt any doubts about his own position. "I am going to get out of this", he said, "without the slightest stain on my name or reputation." He must have expected that pressure would be brought to bear on Captain O'Shea or that he would not be willing to face the exposure. However, when the time came for disillusionment, Parnell took it all calmly, and neither he nor Mrs. O'Shea put in an appearance in court. The verdict was entered for Captain O'Shea and when the decree *nisi* was given, Parnell married Mrs. O'Shea. The English non-conformist conscience was shocked by the disclosures at the trial, but it must be said to the credit of "his followers that they rallied round him with all the old acclamations of devotion, the more intense and earnest this time, because of the personal trouble that had overtaken him, the shadow that had fallen upon his private life." The death of Mrs. Parnell removes from the horizon of Irish affairs a historic personality, and it is saddening to think that Irish Home Rule which seems to have become all but a *fait accompli*, both during her husband's and her own lifetime, seems at her death as far off from reality as it was at the death of Parnell. Though Mrs. Parnell was not a beautiful or stately woman, but it is said she had, like Parnell, the elusive quality of uncommonness, was highly intellectual and had a most vivacious and winning personality.

MR. MANILAL OF FIJI.

STORY OF HIS PERSECUTION.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle.")

II.

The following is the full text of Mr. Manilal's letter to the Governor of Fiji from Auckland, New Zealand:—

Sir,—You have placed me under a Prohibition Orders, such as has made it practically impossible for me to remain in Fiji. (The Governor of Fiji's order of Prohibition prevented Mr. Manilal from staying in those areas which are chiefly inhabited by Indian settlers. This amounted practically to an entire prohibition.—C. F.A.) You understood this full well when you passed the order against me.

"Your officers refused to look after my properties and interests and discountenanced Indian clerks in their service from giving me help.

"You refused to let me proceed to Samoa instead of to New Zealand.

"Your Attorney-General refuses to let me have a certificate stating the fact, that I have not been proved guilty of any crime, or unprofessional conduct. Even the Chief Justice himself appears to succumb to your influence.

"You have refused to cancel or modify the Prohibition order, in response to thousands of my countrymen in various parts of Fiji, who demanded a judicial trial for me, in the very beginning, and you have turned a deaf ear to their recent demand to let me return to Fiji for purposes of the election of Indian members to the Legislative Council of Fiji.

"Messrs. H. G. Pilling, Hallam Roberts, A. B. Edwards, Behar Singh, N. B. Mitter, S. S. Chowla, Arjun Singh, M. Menon, A. Joseph, N. Datta, G. Ram Rakkia, Gajadhar Singh, Vishnu Deo, and such others, are likely to be disposed to swear affidavits concerning me, such as may be useful to me (most of the names are those of Government officials or ex-officials.—C. F. A.)

"Will you, therefore, inform them that they would not incur your displeasure, if they swore affidavits stating such facts as they know concerning me. Or, do you intend to prevent me from earning my livelihood in any part of the British Empire, such as New Zealand or Vancouver, by simple non-cooperation as indicated above?

"I may have to take further steps for my own protection, but I thought I would write to you directly first.—Fours etc.."

Mr. Manilal's Present Position.

In another letter, which Mr. Manilal has sent, he has described at length his present defenceless position, without any friend in the world, in a strange country, where the cost of living is necessarily very high. The latter shows a depth of heart-felt bitterness and humiliation. Mr. Manilal clearly feels that, in Fiji itself, a dead set was made against him professionally, and that it was the work of his own colleagues at the Bar in Fiji, which was not effective in bringing him to ruin This enmity has not only followed him, so he says, in Fiji itself; but it has dogged his steps in New Zealand also, and has prevented him hitherto from being admitted to the New Zealand Bar.

The C. S. R. Co. Solicitor.

The vendetta, according to Mr. Manilal, has been carried on chiefly by the C. S. R. Co., whose Solicitor in Fiji, and general adviser, is the Hon. H. M. Scott, K.C., the late Lord Mayor of Suva. I know well the animosity against Mr. Manilal on the part of the C. S. R. Company; and I can understand how it has increased in recent years. The Report of the Governor of Fiji, contains effusive thanks from the Governor to Mr. Scott for the generous voluntary service he had rendered in conducting the prosecution *against* the Indians, who were charged with rioting!

Is Mr. Manilal to go Untried?

The question remains, Is Mr. Manilal to go untried? Is he, without any trial to be practically ruined for life? Are acts like this to be done, in the name of British Justice? Is this all that the British Empire means, for Indians who are citizens and subjects? Have the Government of India no more to say in the matter, than that they are satisfied with the Governor of Fiji's Report? ! If an Englishman had been treated like this, is it conceivable even that nothing further would be done? Personally, I cannot think so. If it had been an Englishman, there would have been a cry of indignation throughout the Empire. But because it is an Indian, nobody cares, and nothing matters. That, at least, is the pessimistic position, which I myself am coming to, at every turn, owing to that

The first article appeared in yesterday's issue.

(Continued on page 8.)

PRINCE OF WALES AT OXFORD.

TOWN AND GOWN COMBINE TO WELCOME.

"THE KING OF GOOD FELLOWS."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 10.

Oxford was jubilant and bedecked with flags to-day on the occasion of the Prince of Wales revisiting his old college, Magdalen, to lay a wreath on the Magdalen War Memorial, unveil the Tablet in memory of the fallen and to receive the degree of D.C.L. at the Sheldonian Theatre. The town and Gown combined to welcome the Prince and the streets were lined with cheering crowds. Hundreds of women students mingled with the thousands of men who were seeking admission to the theatre which was packed to its utmost capacity.

The Public Orator, Mr. Godley, read the address of welcome. He said he delivered the oration in English and not in usual Latin, because "None but our Language would cope with the fulness of our hearts." He congratulated the Prince on his safe return from his travels amongst the free British peoples, where His Royal Highness had displayed power and emotional sympathy with the varied types of peoples amounting to genius. On account of the part he played in the war, his name would ever be associated with the epoch-making events of history. Mr. Godley evoked acclamations by saying that the words which Shakespeare used to describe the Hero of Agincourt, Prince Hall, namely, "King of Good Fellows" were prophetic of our Prince of Wales, his loving descendant.

THE PRINCE'S REPLY.

The Prince of Wales, replying, congratulated the University upon its progressiveness in including women. He said he was proud to be an Oxford man. His Royal Highness referred to the wonderful welcome he received on his recent tour by saying that he owed the greatest debt to the Empire and he had now an opportunity of repaying a fragment of that debt by welcoming the undergraduates from the Dominions and from the Colonies. He was delighted to know that their numbers were increasing and he hoped that when they returned they would tell the prospective fresh men out there what a good place Oxford was. They could be certain that Oxford would not fail them.

BRITISH PEERAGE FOR AMERICANS.

HOW HON. EDMUND ROCHE CAME TO BARONY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 10.

New York.—Besides Lords Lyndhurst and Fairfax a third American has been added to British peerage by the decision of the Honourable Edmund Roche to accept the Barony of Fermoy to which he succeeded on the death of his father last year. It will be recalled that his mother's father was a self-made millionaire, who, angered at the divorce of Edmund's father, left six hundred thousand sterling each to Edmund and his twin brother provided that they became American citizens and undertook never to visit England. The Law Courts, however, upset these conditions.

THE BADEN SUNK.

TESTING STABILITY OF GERMAN CONSTRUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Feb. 8.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 10.

The former German battleship Baden, was to-day sunk between the Isle of Wight and the mainland during the gunnery torpedo and aerial bombing experiments as test of stability of German construction and the present value of capital ships. The Baden will be salved for further experiments.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 10.

The exports of coal amounted to 1,700,000 tons valued at £5,555,000 sterling compared with 3,358,000 tons valued at £11,542,000 in January 1920. The imports of Sugar amounted to 1,819,000 hundredweights compared with 2,239,000 in 1920. The exports of Gold were valued at £6,894,000 sterling compared with £9,538,000 in 1920 including £5253,000 sterling to the United States £794,000 to British India and £172,000 to China.

Amongst the decreases in Exports figure Cotton goods and Woollens which decreased by 7 and 3½ millions respectively.

BE PREPARED!

RUMOUR OF RAILWAY TROUBLE

JOINT ACTION WITH TELEGRAPH MEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

The strike at the Lillooah workshop of the East Indian Railway continues. About 600 strikers at a meeting yesterday resolved not to resume work unless their grievances were met. The menial staff of the carriage and wagon department, Howrah, are also holding out. There is a persistent rumour of the railway trouble.

Mr. E. Jones, General Secretary, Railway Workmen's Association has come here from Allahabad and sent the following message to the headquarters of the Association. "Advise branches, be prepared after the impending joint meeting for a joint action with the Indian Telegraph Association to enforce the claim already notified to Agents and Government. Situation critical."

INTERNATIONAL TROOPS FOR VILNA.

SWITZERLAND REFUSES PERMISSION TO TRAVERSE THE COUNTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 10.

Paris.—The higher authorities of the League of Nations are surprised at the decision of the Swiss Federal Council not to permit the International Detachment of troops to traverse Switzerland *en route* for Vilna in order to superintend the proposed Polish-Lithuanian plebiscite. It appears that the Federal Council regarded the passage of the British and the Belgians as particularly unnecessary. The decision was not meant to bind a similar future applications. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations will probably protest against the decision.

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

NATIONALIST DEPUTATION'S DEPARTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 10.

Constantinople.—The Angora Government announces that the Nationalists mission to the Near East Conference in London has departed The Government requests adjournment of the Conference owing to the possible delay in arrival of the mission.

LATER.

In is believed that the Nationalist delegation will include Izzet Pasha. Decision to send a delegation does not indicate any rapprochement with Constantinople but, on the contrary, the Angora Government has declared that it would irrevocably widen the breach between the capital and the provinces and would compell the National Assembly to adopt the strongest measures. The Angora Government amongst other things hints that it may pronounce the dethronement of the Sultan.

TARN TARRN FIGHT.

PRESS COMMINGUE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 10.

A Punjab Government press Communique issued to-day gives an account of a serious fight which took place on the 26th January last in Golden Temple, Tarn Taran, a Sikh shrine at Amritsar between the Pujaris of the temple and a body of Akali Sikhs as a result of which twenty-four persons were wounded, 13 on the side of the Pujaris and 11 on the side of the Akalis and 1 person of the latter body succumbed to his injuries the next day. The District Magistrate has ordered a case to be registered under section 140 Indian Penal Code and police to take up investigation. The Pujaris have been put on security not to enter the precincts of the temple until the matter was finally decided by Gurudwar Committee.

DEATH OF DE. HAVILAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

During schooling on the Calcutta race course on Tuesday afternoon De Haviland ran off the course sic furlong post, stumbled in the road and had to be shot. De Haviland, which was the joint property of Colonel Smith and Mr. W. Lauder won the Marathon Plate at the 5th day of the First meeting on the New Year's day and ran second in the Alipore Plate on January 22nd to Durban.

Official & Personal.

M. Clemenceau arrived at Secunderabad on Sunday evening last.

On Monday evening there was a dinner at the Residency, Hyderabad, which was attended by the elite of Hyderabad and Secunderabad society.

DELHI CITIZENS SPEAK OUT!

AT GHAZIABAD

REFUTATION OF "NO RULE BY TERRORISM."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

A public meeting of the citizens of Delhi was held last evening, at Ghaziabad, about fifteen miles from Delhi. Some 12,000 people attended, most of whom had gone from Delhi. The rush of passengers at the Delhi railway station necessitated the running of a special train. Dr. Ansari presided. Three resolutions were adopted. The newly opened legislatures were condemned as unrepresentative in character. The address presented to the Duke of Connaught by the official President of the Delhi Municipal Council on behalf of the citizens was repudiated. Students, teachers and lawyers were exhorted to non-cooperate and finally a comprehensive resolution sanctioning the new Congress organisation in villages and towns of the newly formed Congress Delhi province, starting of Swaraj Ashram and the enlistment of candidates for Indian national service and the collection of money in connection with the Tilak Swaraj Fund by annual contributions was passed. A number of speeches were made.

NO CHARM IN HIGH SOUNDING PHRASES.

Hakim Ajmal Khan, in moving the resolution on the newly opened legislatures, observed that the announcement eagerly expected by the Cooperators contained nothing which was not anticipated by the Non-Cooperators. He further said that the expressions and words, however sweet and promising, were not going to satisfy those who had learnt by experience to distrust them, because high sounding phrases had ceased to exercise charm which they once did. Although it was claimed that autocracy had been abandoned and Indian administration was not based on principles of force or terrorism, Indians knew what value to attach to such professions.

Dr. Ansari, in the course of his speech, appealed to the audience to pass the resolutions and follow them. He assorted that India was determined to establish Swaraj despite all efforts of Government of the country.

REFUTATION OF "NOT BASED ON TERRORISM."

Mr. Asaf Ali said that the mere fact of their meeting at Ghaziabad and not in Delhi was a complete refutation of the claim that the British administration was not based on terrorism. Of all the wonderful things which the Duke of Connaught's speech contained there was a message from His Majesty which said that Indians had dreamed of Swaraj for generations and to-day its beginning was made. The speaker thought that perhaps the beginning consisted of adoption of the word "Swaraj" in the English language. Further than that he could see nothing.

Lala Shanker Lal, Secretary, Home Rule League, exhorted the students and lawyers to non-cooperate, for their country called them to nobler work. They should make all conceivable sacrifices to build the temple of India's freedom.

Sardar Purbaksh Singh, Secretary, Provincial Sikh League, made an impassioned speech, in the course of which he said that it was a matter of surprise that Mahomedans did not show readiness to adopt Swadeshi and he regarded it a standing reproach against them.

The meeting broke up late in the night.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

Jute shares were fairly steady to-day without much business passing The inquiry for coal shares was continued and a fairly large number of shares changed hands at steady prices several stocks shewing a rise such a Phalgora, Burrakur, New Beerbhoom and Ondal. In the miscellaneous section Dunbar and Kesoram Cotton were in request otherwise there was nothing of special interest to report. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Aurrung 10-8, Bengal 960 s.l., Bhalgora 39, Borcola 0-4 disc., Burrakur 55-8, Caledonian 9-12, Fularibad 14-12, Ghusick 25-4, Katras Jherria 108, Mundalpore 11 prem, New Beerbhoom 40, New Sinidih 8-12, Ondal 40, Patrchna 15-4, Rancegungo 51, Seebpore 40-4 prem, Sendra 30-4, South Govindpur 8-12, Standard 88, Suratand 14-4, Union 14-10.

Jute:—Albion 390, Belvedere 450, Budge Budge (pref 105 and 103 s.l., Fort Gloster 970 s.l., Gondalpara 1275, Howrah (ord) 44-8 and (pref 102, Kamarhatty 936, Kankinarrah 570 s.l., Lansdowne 390 s.l., National (pref) 104, Northbrook 78-8 s.l., and (pref 104, Union 494 s.l.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank (pref) 90, Associated Hotel 6 per cent. (deb) 87-8, Bank of Benal 1975 s.l., Bengal Bridge and Bolts 8-4, British Burma Petroleum 14-12 s.l., British India Corporation 10-14 and 11 s.l., Cawnpore Sugar 45, Central Provinces Cement 8-4, Dunbar Cotton 588, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (pref) 161, Kesoram Cotton 17-4, Kumardhubi Engineering 22-8, Karnani Industrial Bank 1-12 discount s.l., Madan Theatres Ltd. 12-2, New Savan Sugar 10, New Motors 3-12 (public auction), Port Shipping 25, Steel Products 13, Tata Industrial Bank 4 prem.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 55 and small lots at Rs. 55-8. War bonds short loans at 99-10, 1925 at 98-8 and 1928 at 98-6.

The Imperial Bank of India rate for demand loans remains unchanged being 7 per cent.

"FORGET AND FORGIVE!"

ORDER AGAINST LALA LAJPATRAI.

NOT TO ENTER FRONTIER PROVINCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 9.

Lala Lajpatrai, who was recently on a visit to Rawalpindi and who returned to Lahore yesterday, in the course of a signed article in to-day's "Bande Mataram" writes that after his work was completed at Rawalpindi he was proceeding by motor to Peshawar on the 7th instant, when an order under the Defence of India Act was served upon him at the Attock Bridge which is at a distance of about 30 miles from Rawalpindi, prohibiting him from entering or remaining in the Frontier Province as the Chief Commissioner believed that his presence at Peshawar would be prejudicial to public safety. He, therefore, could not proceed further and returned to Rawalpindi, from where he came back to Lahore yesterday.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NUMBER OF MINISTERS NOT TO BE REDUCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, the President announced that the following members had been nominated to form a panel of four chairmen, namely, Sir A. Chaudhuri, Mr. Watson Smyth, Rai Radh Charan Pal Bahadur and Maulvi Fazlu Huq.

The Council adopted a resolution asking the Government of India to give effect to the following recommendation made by the Joint Committee, namely, "the Committee desire to add their recognition of the peculiar financial difficulties of Bengal which they accordingly commend to the special consideration of the Government of India." Mr. Kerr on behalf of the Government said that they had already made representation to the Government of India, but no reply had been received.

The resolution asking for the reduction of the number of ministers, was lost. Two other resolutions, one demanding abolition of Divisional Commissionerships and the other asking for a committee to consider retrenchments in various departments of Government were withdrawn.

(Continued from Column 5.)

not come to senses before the next Diwali, Ahmedabad Congress may see the inauguration of the first independent Parliament. Mr. Chhotalal's resolution requesting the Municipality to nationalise their schools was adopted; amidst loud cheers. A unique feature of the meeting was the presence of many Parsi students and loud acclamations of "Hindu-Musalman-Parsi ki Jai."

THE DECCAN COLLEGE.

UNREST AMONG STUDENTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Feb. 6

Great unrest prevails among the Deccan college students. They are coming to a decision of withdrawing in a solid number.

TROUBLE AT ROYAPURAM MEDICAL COLLEGE.

MEMORIAL TO SURGEON GENERAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

The Strike of the Royapuram Medical College Students continues. The students met amain on George Town beach and formulated their grievances in the form of a memorial to be presented to the Surgeon-General through the Superintendent of the school. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar went to the meeting place to ascertain the grievances of students, but left before the meeting commenced. It was announced at the meeting that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar sympathised with them and promised a donation of Rs. 500 to start with.

The students of the Madras Veterinary College have submitted a memorial to the Governor detailing their grievances and urging redress.

"CONSTRUCTION SHOULD PRECEDE DESTRUCTION."

A TERADE AGAINST N.C.O.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Feb. 10.

Sir Dawson Miller, Chief Justice of the Patna High Court, presiding at a students' meeting in the Patna College advised the students not to be led away by emotions or catchwords. He pointed out that there was field enough for national institutions to exist side-by-side with the existing institutions. The present system of education might, by suitable alterations and improvements, be very well remodelled on national lines. There was no necessity for destroying them altogether. It was very easy to dislodge an avalanche and set it moving, but it is very difficult to arrest its motion. He pointed out that construction should precede destruction, and they ought not to destroy the present system of education until they found better substitutes.

STUDENTS AND BOYCOIT.

RESPONSE FROM SIND.

SCHOOL MISTRESSES RESIGN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 10.

School boycott movement is spreading rapidly throughout Sind specially in Upper Sind where Prof. Vaswani's addresses to crowded audiences have created profound impression.

At Rohri yesterday Prof. Vaswani performed the opening ceremony of the Tilak High School.

Fifteen mistresses of an aided girl's school at Sukkur have resigned.

The New High School at Karachi has refused Government grant.

KARACHI STUDENTS.

MARCHING WITH LIBERTY BELL.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 8.

On Monday afternoon leaders addressed the collegians. Prof. Gidwani distributed Non-Cooperation medals among the non-cooperators. "Presented by Mother. Blessed are ye that sacrifice all to emancipate Bharat" is inscribed thereon. Non-Cooperating students with the Liberty Bell marched in a procession crying "We shall win Swarajya within a year." Mr. Patel arrives on Wednesday to preside over the Students' Special Convention. All the students are expected to come out before Mr. Patel's arrival.

ROHRI STUDENTS.

A BOLD STAND.

(From a Correspondent.)

ROHRI, Feb. 10.

About eighty students out of four hundred attended classes to-day. Medals in honour of the Duke's visit were thrust but students refused to take. Some students were accordingly handled severely and beaten by the teachers.

ST. ANDREWS' COLLEGE AT GORAKHPORE.

IN TOTTERING CONDITION.

(From a Correspondent.)

GORAKHPUR, Feb. 10.

The Gorakhpur St. Andrews' College is in a tottering condition A Swaraj Ashram has been founded. Withdrawals continue. Victory medals unanimously refused by the students. Schools have become almost empty. About a dozen Vakils have left practice. Hundreds of punchayats are formed. About five hundred students have joined the Tilak Islamia College and the school. A dozen men have resigned government services.

UNREST AMONG LUCKNOW STUDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 9.

There is much unrest amongst students in Lucknow, several schools are said to be affected and one or two have been closed temporarily.

IN SYMPATHY WITH N. C. O.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Feb. 10.

Captain Arjuna Sahay Varma has resigned his commission in Indian Medical Service in sympathy with Non-Coperation. In a letter to Inspector-General of Civil Hspitals, Bihar and Orissa he expresses that his country requires his services and he could not do what was expected of him if he continued to be in Government service. He adds that he has no personal grievance against Government which had always tried to be fair and considerate to him.

MR. SHAUKNAT ALI AT BROACH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BROACH, Feb. 9.

This morning Mr. Shaukat Ali addressed a well-attended meeting of students. Mr. Ahmed, Barrister, who has left practice appealed to the Gujaraties to respond to the call of the country. Mr. Shaukat Ali who followed asked the students to boycott Government and aided schools as the country needed the work of young men who would be active and energetic. The best way to render help was to adopt the Nagpur resolution on Non-Co-operation and follow it.

After the meeting a procession was arranged which went round the city.

ANKLESWAR AND NON-COOPERATION.

PARSIS' PRESENCE AT MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.)

ANKLESWAR, Feb. 9.

A public meeting was held yesterday in Mahatma Kunj, when Messrs. Manekji Patel and Indulal Yajnik lectured on Non-Co-operation. Mr, Patel after explaining the genesis of the movement, exhorted the Parsis to join it.

Mr. Yajnik said, we are out to down the breaucracy and establish Swaraj within or without the Empire and if Government does

(Continued in Column 4.)

GALLANT INDIAN SOLDIERS.

RECOGNITION OF WAR SERVICES

ALL-INDIA WAR MEMORIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

With the ceremonial laying of the foundation stone of the All-India War Memorial by the Duke of Connaught this afternoon a glorious epoch in India's history comes to a triumphant close.

It is impossible to recount in brief space the war service of India in the way of munitions she was the mistress of many commodities of which the Empire stood in dire need and these too she placed ungrudgingly at the disposal of the common cause. Relatively poor as she was in comparison with the other nations of the commonwealth, she none the less gave £100 millions as a free gift to Great Britain. India's sacrifices for the war, the gallantry of her sons and the quiet heroism which shone in spots remote from the glory of the battlefield have not been in vain. She has emerged from the war with untarnished honour, with added glory, with a new title to the respect of the Empire. Her path towards national consolidation and the full dignity of nationhood lies clear before her, for a nation with such a past, a past which shows the glorious chapter of her war record, the future can hold no terrors.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Viceroy in inviting His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to lay the foundation stone of the All-India War Memorial said during the course of his speech:—

"The immortal story of the endurance and valour of the sons of India in the cold and mud of Flanders, the heat of Mesopotamia, indeed in every land where the soldiers of the Empire fought and held is a legacy which their sons and their sons' sons will treasure above all the wealth that the world can offer. The stirring tales of individual heroism which Your Royal Highness has no doubt read will live for ever in the annals of this country, but the story of the no less heroic endurance of hardships and discomforts of suffering and death in the field and in captivity is known only to those who suffered and their comrades in arms. It is as a tribute to the memory of these heroes known and unknown that we are erecting the All-India War Memorial.

DUKE'S SPEECH.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught during the course of his speech at the unveiling ceremony of War Memorial Delhi said:—

KING'S MESSAGE.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has commanded me on this solemn occasion to convey a message of His Royal thanks to the Indian Army and to the Imperial Service Troops furnished by the Indian Estates. It is as follows:—

"The great war from which our empire has emerged victorious involved the most powerful nations of the earth and spread over the vast seas and continnents. From the crowded records here and there certain features stand clearly out arresting the attention and admiration of the world to-day and claiming with confidence the verdict of posterity. In this honourable company the Indian Army has an assured place."

Scattered far and wide under alien skies in adversity and in triumph they played their part with stout and gallant hearts. True to their tradition they answered empire's call with soldierly discipline and fortitude. Staunch in the loyalty they have ever displayed to the throne and person of their King-Emperor they made his cause their own and willingly laid down their lives for their sovereign. Gratitude for loyalty such as this lies deep in my heart and is beyond the power of word. They did their duty. Can the King for whom they fought give a higher praise to his faithful soldiers?

I have great pleasure in announcing that in recognition of the distinguished service and gallantry of the Indian Army during the great war His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to confer the title Royal on the following units:—The 20th Deccan Horse, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 6th Jat Light Infantry, 34th Sikh Pioneers, 39th Garhwal Rifles, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force) 117th Mahrattas, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). His Majesty has also been graciously pleased to nominate me as Colonel-in-Chief of the 47th Sikhs, a regiment which served with great distinction in the war.

GENTLEMANLY BEHAVIOUR.

I like to recall the simple tribute paid by the Indian Corps Commander in France. He wrote:—"The discipline of this corps has been above reproach. They have behaved like gentlemen and the French and British both knew it well. If they had done nothing else they would still leave Europe with a clean sheet as citizens of the empire. They behaved like gentlemen. I do not think that those who gave up their lives would wish to have no epitaph more eloquent than this. May the spirit of the Indian army ever remain bright and untarnished and on the great examples which we commemorate here to-day may new and great traditions be founded and the Indian army of the future through them reconsecrated and reinspired be the worthy heir of those who fought and died under its colours in the great war."

A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary issued states the Hon. Sir John Wood, Political Secretary to Government of India has been appointed Secretary to the Chamber of Princes.

RAILWAY BOARD.

SEPARATE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS.

REASON FOR COMPANY MANAGEMENT.

General Freeland of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was the first witness examined yesterday morning by the Railway Committee. He naturally, preferred company to State Management of Railways. But he admitted the necessity of a more harmonious working of the port and in land railways when the chairman questioned him about the working of the Railway Board he declared that there was no policy that guided it. He was at first inclined to maintain that the nominee of the Chambers of Commerce could represent the grievances of the third class passengers. But when the chairman pointed out the weakness of the Commercial representative he was prepared to accept the suggestion of a popular representative from other quarters. He confessed that the companies enjoyed "enormous" powers in regard to rates and fares. The B. B. and C. I. Railway quoted special rates for certain indigenous industries. But they were not prepared to foster trade or enterprise at the risk of loosing their own traffic. Sir Lawless Hepper, who was examine in the afternoon, expressed his dissatisfaction with the inficient control by the Railway Board. He was as much obsessed with "undesirable pressure" as Mr. Rumboll with the "evil influences" of politios. But he failed to define the precise nature of the "pressure". He admitted that the London Boards were not necessary but useful as buffers between the Government and the people. He could not point out any other department or country where such bodies acting as buffers existed. The chairman said that there were commissioners in certain Dominions who acted in that capacity. But when the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas retorted that these commissioners were men on the spot, not six thousands miles away, and in actual touch with the people the chairman had to acknowledge the truth of the argument.

The Railway Committee again sat on Thursday morning. Sir W. Acworth presiding.

SIR H. FREELAND'S EVIDENCE.

Sir Henry Freeland in the course of his statement said:—

"If, as I consider essential, the funds for financing railways and the policy of railway expansion and development are controlled by the Communications (subsequently Railways) Department, the Minister have the support of a strong Council representing the official and commercial opinion of all parts of India. If the full resources of India in the matter of raising money are to be tapped, the advice of such a body of men is most desirable. Furthermore it is hardly likely that the strong opposition of the Finance Department to any proposal involving a reduction in their powers, will be overcome unless provision is made for the Minister to have the advice of a Council composed of men having more than technical railway experience. It will be observed also that the Council provides for the representation of Indian as well as European opinion in the higher realms of policy and finance, an arrangement consistent with the policy of Government.

When the Communications Department makes way for the Railway Department, the Minister should become Ex-Officio President of the Railway Executive Board, with a Vice-President to act as his Deputy and carry out the necessary touring programme.

I am of opinion that the maintenance of Boards of Directors for Companies' Railways in England is essential for two main reasons, first to maintain the confidence of the investing public, when raising Capital in the United Kingdom and elsewhere *out of* India and to preserve touch with the London money market, and secondly to ensure a detached view of big questions (e. g., electrification, new lines, policy of extentions or conversion.)

I can conceive of circumstances in which it would be of considerable advantage that the powers of the Home and Railway Boards should be vested definitely in a Local Indian Board. I refer to urgent questions of staff unrest on the hand and on the other hand to the raising of rupee Capital locally.

RAISING OF FUNDS.

In reference to the second point, it is recognised that no source of raising money for Railway reconstruction and development should be neglected and I believe that funds could be raised locally for a Railway by a Local Board of Directors, having a definite financial responsibility in the undertaking, to a degree impossible on the lines of Government of India loan, quite apart from the price paid for the money. There is, however, the great difficulty that, if the Company raising the money were domiciled in England, the English Income Tax Rules would apply, and there appears to be no hope of surmounting this difficulty at present. Under these conditions, I suggest the continuance in Stage II of the Advisory Committee, as distinct from a Local Indian Board. The only alternative would be to abolish the London Board, transfer all Capital to India, and place the direction in the hands of a Local Indian Board. I am definitely opposed to such a step, because I do not think such a Board could raise money on reasonable terms *out of India*, nor could *all* the money Railways want be raised in India. I doubt also the possibility of assembling in India a body of men of experience who could give sufficient time to the direction of a railway and I think continuity and knowledge of history would be conspicuous by its absence.

The fact is that railway administrations want the traffic; they therefore have their good name to preserve and before imposing a rate they have to take this point into consideration. Each administration has to consult and agree with other administrations in the quotation of through rates and very important changes go up before the Indian Railway Conference Association, *e. g.*, the recent coal rates. Administrations are in close touch with Chambers of Commerce and with other organised commercial bodies and are always accesible to any individual, who objects to new proposals. A trader failing to obtain a satisfactory hearing from the railway can always appeal to the Railway Board, and this is done from time to time. While feeling that the Railway Board is not now constituted of sufficient strength to invite complaints against railways in this connection and that it might in the interests of public opinion be desirable to strengthen that Board for this purpose and also for settling disputes in matters not appertaining to railway charges. I believe that, if the Railway Board is so strengthened, it would soon become obvious that, generally speaking, the action of railways has full justification, and the number of complaints will no longer warrant the retention of special machinery for their consideration.

MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS.

Sir Henry Freelands, said in reply to the chairman that the gross revenue from the railways was as big as the Government of India earned from the land revenue, amounting to about Rs. 90 crores. The revenue from Posts and Telegraphs was certainly smaller compared to that from the railways. They had discussed the policy of having a combined ministership. The result of putting the railways in charge of the member for commerce would be that he would be charged with eight or nine functions, as Sir George Barnes had now. He would also be charged with industry and to occupy his spare time he would take charge of the railways.

In reply to Sir H. Burt the witness said if the Government of India could be persuaded that railways by themselves were important he would have no objection to their having a minister.

Asked by the chairman the witness said there was a stronger case for putting the ports with the railways than for putting any other communications such as telegraphs and posts. The minister should have a council representing the official and commercial opinions of all parts of India. It would be a good thing to have a railway man in charge of the communication if such a man could be found who would be acceptable to Government, although it would be difficult to find a man who was acceptable to Government. He preferred to have a technical man in charge of the department with a council for the executive side if railway matters and a vice-president.

The railways could use the power of giving tariffs—for instance quoting one man three pies and another five pies—to the detriment of any made. The chairman said in no other country was such a wide power given to the railways. The rates were fixed and only with the permission of Government they could be changed. The witness agreed with the views of the chairman.

Continuing said the witness any member of a chamber of commerce was as good for looking after the interests of the third class passengers, as any society which made it a special business of theirs. He had no objection to members of the legislative assembly having representation on the railway council, as in very rare instances only as in one or two instances would political questions come in for discussion; the advantage would outweigh the disadvantages. He would prefer to have company management rather than State management. Company management has on the whole been the best. He approved of the local advisory committee.

"ENCOURAGING INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES".

In reply to Sir H. Burt, Mr. Pachy said their policy had always been to encourage indigenous industries by quoting them special rates for carriage. They had given concessions to four mills, cement companies etc. Regarding the Ahmedabad Match Factory witness said formerly they quoted them the same date from Ahmedabad to Delhi as from Bombay to Delhi. The rate was a special one from Bombay; the Ahmedabad Company could still their goods at a cheaper price because although they had to pay the same railway freight they had not to pay port ones etc. as at Bombay. Since then, however the special rate from Bombay had been cancelled, and that from Ahmedabad kept. Formerly it meant that the company at Ahmedabad did not get the advantage of being nearer to Delhi than Bombay.

SIR L. HEPPER'S EVIDENCE

Sir Lawless hepper in reply to the chairman said the Development Loan was for the purpose of using it only within the area of Bombay. The object was to provide funds to the Municipality. Improvement Trust and the Port Trust, but that did not limit their scope, although it was mainly for the purpose of development of Bombay. They had lent to the Port Trust a sum of nineteen lakhs of rupees, which was to be repayable to Government in 30 years. That meant the Government contemplated raising another loan next year. It was under consideration, as they were contemplating a big scheme which had to be financed, and each individual borrower had its program. The Development Director had only asked the other bodies to go ahead so far as 1921-22 as it was difficult to foresee their requirements after that. The Director of Developments had to report direct to the member in charge of the portfolio.

COMPETITION OF RAILWAYS.

Coming to the question of competition of the different railways, the witness admitted there was competition in rates, although he did not want it; competition really meant emulation. His reason for company management was that under state management the railways would be only responsible to the state, while under company management they would be responsible to the different boards and each would be doing its best for its shareholders. Even if the state managed the railways on commercial lines, he would still be for company management. He thought it would be unpopular to raise profit earning capital in England, but it would be necessary to raise capital where it could be got easily, although there might be some sort of opposition in that direction. He would like to have for a minister a man of influence with an executive board under him and a vice president.

MR. MANILAL OF FIJI.

Continued from Page 6.

hardest of all experiences, the bitterness of disillusioned hopes and disappointed expectations.

What hope is there within the Empire?

Every year, with more and more insistency the voice has been ringing in my ears,—"What hope is there, for an Indian, *within* an Empire such as this?" I have held to the ideal of free and equal citizenship for Indian and English alike with all my heart. I have worked for it, day and night, and done what I could to bring about its practical realisation. But the current has now set in almost completely in the opposite direction. The tide of the "White Race Supremacy" is rising higher and higher. This tide is racing past, and destroying all the old landmarks by its flood. Who can resist it now? Where is justice to be found? What remains, for the Indian, except more and more dislike, more and more contempt, more and more unequal racial treatment?

A foolish dream

Such a case as that of Mr. Manilal is not a solitary instance. I have met such instances everywhere, and I have been slowly, but surely, driven to wonder and to doubt, whether all the hopes of my earlier days were not, after all, foolish and illusory dreams, whether it is not time to wake up and face the hard facts of real life. Many of my old friends,—even my old Indian friends,—have expostulated with me for certain things I have lately said about the Empire. My only answer has been, that I have been in almost every part of it, and this has been my experience. In East Africa, even yet at this late hour there has appeared to me some faint hope of justice, and I have clung to that hope. But what are we to say about Fiji?

Who cares?

And what about Samoa,—the "mandated" island just to the North of Fiji? What about the recent decision of the New Zealand Government to import still further shiploads of Chinese indentured labourers, under what every one knows to be immoral and servile conditions?

If any one asks the reason, he will be told that the European plantations cannot be made to pay without cheap indentured labour from Asia. The Samoan inhabitants, whom Robert Louis Stevenson loved, have themselves protested. They know the terrible moral danger. But what of that? "They are a dying race", it is said, "Let them die out? Who cares? Not the British Empire. It is now too busy making money after the war.

Who can tell?

And who can tell whether, sooner or later, the Colonial Sugar Refining Company may not get its own way, and import Chinese indentured labour into Fiji? And then,—what of the Indian population? What will be the fate of our Indian women, if Chinese male labour is imported in large quantities? I have realised the effect of this in the Federated Malay States, and have protested again and again, in season and out of season. But who cares? Not the British Empire. It is now too busy making money after the war.

The tide is too strong.

The tide is too strong. The flood-tide of money-making and exploitation of the weaker races is rushing in. Even a young, healthy Colony, like New Zealand, cannot stop it. How can Indians, in their scattered and divided and helpless state, hope to do so? Without *Swaraj* in India itself, there is no hope for Indians abroad.

POSTAL EFFICIENCY!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your morning contemporary is all praise for the postal authorities in Bombay. Sometime ago, it was at great pains to make out that the arrangements made by the authorities to serve public convenience are" par excellence" and leave nothing to be desired. That is, however, the way of the "old woman of Bori Bunder." But what is the truth about the postal arrangements! The enclosed Post Card which is dated 4th instant and bears on the reverse the postal mark of the "Bombay G. P. O. 10hours, 5 February, 1921," was not delivered to me until noon to-day 10th February, 1921. If I had depended on the efficiency of the postal arrangements, I should have missed attending a very important meeting. However, that may be, can you imagine how many hundreds and thousands of people there are in this city who are ill-served by a Government department whose sole justification for existence is to suit public convenience? I have seen with my own eyes one of Bombay's NEW postmen, sitting in one of the wayside open yards, surrounded by a number of street boys and shuffling about heaps of letters and packets that never reach their destination. And yet, with brazen-faced impudence, the efficiency of the Postal arrangements is being boasted up by organs of Anglo-Indian capitalism. Save in the Fort, the postal arrangements are in a regular mess, and the pity of it is that the authorities are not ashamed that through their sheer obstinacy and perverse-minded ness, so much needless inconvenience is being daily inflicted upon the public.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, Feb. 10. R. VENKAT RAM.

WHO KICKED MR. KANJI!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, Mr. Kanji in an interview to a press representative alleges that after Mr. Shastri's lecture, the former received a kick from a Mahomedan "Non-Co-operator." Every sane man will regret this unhappy incident but to point out the Non-Co-operation as the guilty party is a perversion of logic in the extreme, because the moment the offender entertained the idea of kicking Mr. Kanji, he ceased to be a Non-Co-operator, much more so after the assinine operation.—Yours, etc.

SYMPATHY.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

RULES FOR ORGANISATION.

The following are the rules for the organisation of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay, adopted by the following Sub-Committee, appointed by the present Provincial Congress Committee:—

Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, V. J. Patel, B. N. Botiwala, L. R. Tairsee, Jamnadas M. Mehta, S. G. Banker, R. Venkat Ram, H. B. Gumaste, Umar Sobani, L. G. Khare, Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Dr. N. D. Savarkar,

1 The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee shall consist of 150 representatives to be elected by the District Congress Committees according to the rules mentioned hereafter

2. Each Municipal Ward shall constitute a separate District and shall have its own District Congress Committee.

3. Three out of 150 seats shall be reserved for depressed classes in those Districts where there is a depressed class population of 5,000 or above, and their membership is not less than 50 on the corresponding Congress Committee.

4 The remaining 147 seats are allotted to the Districts as follows:—

District "A" No. of seats allotted 14; "B" 20; "C" 28; "D" 26; "E" 25; "F" 17; "G" 17.

5. The work of organising District Congress Committees is entrusted to the following Sub-Committees:—

District "A" (1) Mr. Umar Sobani, (2) Mr. L. R. Tairsee, (3) Mr. Mathradas Trikamji; "B" (1) Mr. Ahmed Khatri, (2) Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, (3) Mr. Keshavji; "C" (1) B. N. Botiwala, (2) Mr. L. G. Khare, (3) Mr. Vithaldas V. Jerajani; "D" (1) Mr. S. G. Banker, (2) Dr. D. D. Sathaye, (3) Mr. K. B. Sanegiri; "E" (1) Mr. V. A. Desai, (2) Mr. Dayaram Mehta, (3) Shanker S Gangla; "F" (1) Mr. Bhawantrao Parelker, (2) Mr. B. B. Joshi, (3) Mr. L. N. Chavan; "G" (1) Dr. N. D. Savarkar, (2) P. G. Sahasrabudhe, (3) Mr. L. T. Patanker.

6 These Sub-Committees shall call public meetings after giving a week's notice in English and vernacular papers for the formation of the District Congress Committees. They shall register members according to Article IV of the Congress Constitution and shall be responsible for the collection of fees from them.

ARTICLE IV OF THE CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

"No person shall be eligible to be a member of any of the organisations referred to in the foregoing Article, unless he or she has attained the age of 21 and expresses in writing his or her acceptance of the object and the methods as laid down in Article I of this Constitution and of the Rules of the Congress."

7 Four weeks after the formation of the District Congress Committees, they may proceed to elect the allotted number of representatives to the Provincial Congress Committee and the final date for election of such representatives shall be the 15th April, 1921.

8 Rules prescribing the procedure for the election are given below:

(a) The Sub-Committees appointed for each District shall invite nominations in writing for election to the Provincial Congress Committee. These nominations shall be sent in not later than a week after the notification inviting them is duly published. (b) Candidates shall be duly proposed and seconded by members of the Committee. (c) The Sub-Committee shall prepare a typed or printed list of all the voters in each District with their full addresses and copies of such lists shall be available for inspection at the Office of the Committee and shall as far as possible also be available to candidates and members at a reasonable price. (d) The Sub-Committee shall fix the date, time and place of the meeting election and notify the same in English and vernacular papers at least one week before the date of the election. (e) The polling shall be open for at least 4 hours. (f) Voting shall be by voting papers giving the names of the candidates and the voter shall put a mark against the name of the candidates for whom he wants to vote. (g) Voting papers shall be supplied at the polling booths. (h) Each voter shall have as many votes as the number of seats allotted to the District; but he shall not give more than one vote to each candidate. (i) No voter shall vote in more than one District. (j) Sub-Committee shall appoint two or more Scrutineers beforehand who shall report the result to the Sub-Committee within a week after the election. (k) The Sub-Committee shall notify the result of the election to the Provincial Congress Committee and District Congress Committee.

Lady Baden Powell on Thursday afternoon presided over a very successful rally of Girl Guides at the La Martiniere Girls High Sschool, Lucknow, on Thursday evening, Sir Harcourt Butler presided at a lecture at Canning College by Sir Robert Banden Powell, who spoke on the ideals of the Boy Scout movement and made a powerful appeal to the Universities to train scout masters as was being done by the English Universities.

At the Patna High Court on Tuesday, before a full court of Judges and members of the bar and Vakils Association, Sir Dawson Miller, the Chief Justice referred to the death of. Syed Sharfuddin, late Judge of the High Court. The Chief Justice in expressing regret said were mourning the death of a kind, genial and gallant gentleman.

"SWARAJ, SWADESHI, SABHA AND SHANTI."

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU ADDRESSES KISANS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 9.

The office bearers of the Provincial Kisan Sabha took advantage of the Somavati Amavasya, when thousands of Kisans and the members of the Sabha from all villages in these Provinces were coming to the riveni to bathe in the Holy waters, and the annual meeting of the Provincial Kisan Sabha was held in the open space in the bed of the "Gangamai," under the presidency of Babu Purushottama Das Tanda.

Baba Rama Chandra addressed the Kisans for a few minutes on self discipline, on the need for courage to face troubles and difficulties, however, formidable and the necessity for absolute unity in our ranks.

Babu Purshottam Das Tandon then delivered an eloquent speech, in which he explained the objects of the meeting and of the Kisan movement and exhorted the Kisans to boycott foreign goods and foreign sugars. He also expatiated on the religious importance of the occasion and appealed to them to follow truth in the scorn of consequence, to be non-violent in thoughts, action and utterance. He announced, amidst loud cheers, that Pandit Motilal Nehru had kindly agreed to be the President of the Sabha. It is hardly necessary to record that the election of Pandit Motilal Nehru was carried unanimously, amidst cries of "Nehru ki Jai," expressing the deep satisfaction of the gathering. Then the names of the Vice-Presidents were read and put to vote. Babu Pursuhottoma Das Tandon, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Pundit Gourt Shankar Misra and Mr. Bajapei of Unao were unanimously elected as vice-Presidents.

THE FOUR S.S.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, on rising to speak was received with deafening applause. Before the Panditji began his speech, many Kisan men bowed to him in the Hindu style with hands folded. There were also old ladies and young ones who bowed to the Panditji and after cries of "Motilal Nehru-ki Jai" the new President of the Sabha addressed his Kisan brothers. After thanking them for electing him as their President and assuring them that he would leave no stone unturned to redress their grievances, Pandit Motilal Nehru discourred in simple language on the duty of the Kisans to their country. He first spoke on four subjects beginning with the letter "S" Swaraj, Swadeshi, Sabha and Shanti. The speaker explained to them the meaning of Swaraj. It did not mean he said "Motilalji-ki Raj" or "Malaviyaji-ki Raj." The Swaraj was the Raj of the people, the Raj of the masses, the Raj of the Kisans. After urging on them the supreme necessity of adopting Swadeshi, the speaker dwelt on the importance of Sabhas like the Kisan Sabha. Referring to "Shanti," the speaker said that by non-violence only could they attain Swaraj. The efforts should be peaceful, but persistent. The speaker next dwelt on four topics beginning with the "Shabd" (sound), "Va or Ba" (Videshi), vakil barrister and begar. He was not contented with their giving up foreign sugar in fact, few Kisans were indulging in that luxury but everything foreign goods, foreign sugar, foreign education, and foreign rule.

After Pandit Motilal Nehru's speech a Kisan poet sang a song in praise of Swaraj and our leader Pandit Motilal Nehru. The meeting dispersed amidst cries of "Motilal-ki Jai" "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai."

BENARES NATIONAL COLLEGE.

The opening ceremony of the National College, Benares, under the auspices of the Kashi Vidyapith with Babu Bhagavan Dass as Principal will be performed by Mahatma Gandhi on Thursday the 10th instant. After a short stay at Benares, Mahatmaji is expected to visit Fyzabad. Maulana Mohamed Ali, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru and other prominent leaders will also accompany the Mahatmaji.

KISANS' MEETING AT ANAND BISWAN.

There was a very great gathering of Kisans at Anand Biswan on Tuesday afternoon and they were addressed on the "Present Situation" by Pandit Motilal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra, Pandit Shamlal Nehru and Mrs. Shamlal Nehru. The audience contained a very large number of women, and the speeches were listened to with rapt attention and with cries of "Mahtma Gandhi-ki Jai" and "Baba Ramchandra-ki Jai."

ACTION AGAINST "PRATAB."

The correspondent of the "Pratab" wires from Rai Barelli that Sirdar Birpal Singh, taluqdar Rai Barelli and member of the Legislative Council has field a suit against the "Pratab" on the 5th of February, in the Court of the District Magistrate,, Rai Barelli under Section 500 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The "Pratab" had refused to tender an apology to the Sirdar and hence this action against the paper.

Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao M.L.C., has sent to the Press a copy of a Temperance Bill for Madras which is framed generally on the lines of Scothich Temperance Act (Scotland) 1913. The bill is a cautious measure for local option and the author invites public opinion in regard to it before he introduces the same in the council.

The Sind Students Convention began its sitting at Khalilediná hall this morning, Mr. Patel presiding.

LATEST CABLES

PRINCE AT OXFORD.

RECEIVES D. C. L.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 1 a.m., Feb. 11.

The Prince of Wales to-day visited the Oxford University. His Royal Highness received the degree of the Doctor of Civil Law and laid a wreath upon the cross which has been erected in memory of the members of the Magdalen College who fell during the war.

MESOPOTAMIA AND PALESTINE MANDATES.

EMIR FEISUL'S PROTEST

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 1 a.m., Feb. 10.

Reuter learns that Emir Feisul has protested to Britain against the mandates for Mesopotamia and Palestine on the ground that they conflict the pledges given to Hussein. He asks Britain to help the Arabs to form their own Government under the British advisers.

BELGIUM AND PEACE TREATY

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 1 a.m., Feb. 10.

Bdussels.—It is semiofficially stated that Belgium has waived her rights whereby under the Peace Treaty property of the German Nationals in Belgium can be seized in the event of default by Germany.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 1 a.m., Feb. 10.

Capetown.—The earliest election results show little change with regard to the Parties but great increase in the poll of South African Party is manifest.

FALL IN COST OF LIVING

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 1 a.m., Feb. 10.

London.—Fears that the encouraging fall in the cost of living may be temporary have been allayed by Mr. Macurdy, who points out that drop in prices is worldwide and that food alone has fallen eight per cent. Mr. Macurdy declares that the cost of living in general dropped ten points in January and is now 178 compared with 191 on November 1st. He also states that further reductions are anticipated.

CABLE ITEMS.

Their Majesties the King and the Queen, Princess Mary and the Duke of York were present at marriage of Miss Helen Cecil to Captain Honourable Alexander Hardinge at St. Pauls, Knightsbridge, this afternoon.

Mervyn Holden, who pleaded guilty at Lincoln Assizes on November 24th to charge of demanding money with menaces from Lord Inchcape and was bound over for twelve months, has been released.

ARREST OF FAMOUS KISAN LEADER

INCIDENT AT INAUGURATION OF BENARES NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

(From a Correspondent.)

BENARES, Feb. 10.

The inauguration ceremony of Benares National University by Mahatma Gandhi, this morning was consecraed by a very willing sacrifice, namely, the arrest of Baba Ram Chandra, the famous Kisan leader, who was present at the ceremony, under Sections 124-A, and 150 of the Indian Penal Code. The arrest was made immediately after the inauguration before thousands of persons, and the Baba accompanied by the police, with a smiling face bade goodbye to all.

The Kotwal, who made the arrest, was accompanied by an armed European Inspector, a few sub-inspectors and a large number of constables, armed with loaded rifles.

The police although aware of the Baba's whereabouts, deliberately arrested him before this huge gathering, which though at first was annoyed at this superfluous martial display, but which, immediately after Pandit Motilal Nehru's exhortation to be calm, realised the appropriateness of the sacrifice to the occasion, and changed its annoyance into amusement at the timidity implied by the armed self-protectiveness of the police, and cheered the victim with right goodwill. The Baba is to be taken to Barabanki for trial.

To-day, a large meeting of the Rajkot public was held in Rastriya Medan where Mr. Mulchal Kothari gave a lecture on Khilafat. While asking for funds many gave their rings, gold buttons and hand watches which were auctioned.

The Hon. Mr. Khaparde will move in the Council of State on 16th instant for adjournment of the house to draw the attention of Government to closing of shops in Delhi on the occasion of opening of Indian Legislature and to enquire what steps Government proposes to takes to appease popular dissatisfaction of which such manifestations are symptoms.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

SOME FINANCIAL ASPECTS.

IV.*

Main features of Railway Budget—The True Return or Profit on Capital Outlay 0.5 or one half per cent.—Surplus in fifteen years' period ending 1914-15—The War Period and Fictitious Figures—Excess Payment of Four Crores to Companies—High Premia of £34 millions to Losing Concerns—Late Purchases—£110 millions for £26 millions—An Astounding Transaction—Wasteful Annuity System and G. I. P. Railway—A Record in Loss and a Bankrupt Road—Whitehall Autocracy—Lord Lawrence vetoed by Gladstone Ministry—Purchase by Loan and Issue of Government Stock—Present Position of State Railroads and net Result.

The main features of the Indian State railway budget are brought out in the following figures:—

1914-15 (Crores of Rs.)

1.	Total Revenue	54¼
2.	Expenditure	30¾
3.	Net Revenue	23½
4.	Total Interest Charges, etc. ...	20½
5.	Final net profit or surplus ...	3

Taking 1914-15—a year in which war conditions were not well established—we find that the total revenue was fifty-four and one-fourth crores. This was made up of the gross receipts of all State railways. The expenditure consisted of three items, Working Expenses which amounted to twenty-nine and a half crores, share of surplus profits paid to managing companies amounting to one crore, and other expenses. The net revenue was twenty-three and a half crores. The total Interest charges amounting to an aggregate of twenty crores and a half consists of the following items, namely:—

(a)	Interest on Debt	11¾
(b)	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	3
(c)	Annuities	5
(d)	Sinking Funds, etc.	¾

True Return on Investment, a Dividend of one half per cent

After deducting the Interest and Annuity charges, the final profit or true surplus of net revenue was only three crores. The yield to the owners of the railway property, the people of India, was only 0.5 or one-half per cent. on the capital sunk. During the preceding five years the annual average surplus amounted to only about 2½ crores, while in the year 1908-09 there was no surplus, but a deficit of nearly two crores of rupees. So taking the six-year period ending 1913-14 into consideration, we find that the annual average surplus or final net profit was only about three crores. The surplus in the period ending 1907-8 is shown below:—

Year.	Surplus in crores of Rs
1900-1	½
1901-2	1¼
1902-3	¼
1903-4	1¼
1904-5	3
1905-6	3
1906-7	3½
1907-8	2¼
Total 1900-1—1907-8 ...	15

A Magnificent Yield

Taking the fifteen-year period ending 1914-15, into consideration this is what we find:—

Total Surplus for eight years ending 1907-8	..15 crores
Deficit for 1908-9— — — —	—2 ,,
Surplus for six Year ending 1914-15	—28 ,,
Total Surplus for fifteen years ending 1914-15	—41 ,,
Annual average Surplus —	—2 2/3 ,,
Average yield per cent on capital	0·5 or 1/2

The annual average yield during the fifteen-year period ending 1914-15 was only two and two-third crores on the enormous outlay. The proprietors of the State railway concern have derived the magnificent dividend of one-half per cent. per annum!

The War Period

The surplus earned during the war period shows higher figures:—

1915-16 — 1 1/8 o/o on Capita
1916-17 — 2 ,, ,,
1917-18 — 21/2 ,, ,,
1918-19 — 2¾ ,, ,,
1919-20 — 1 3/4,, o/o on Capital
1920-21 budget 1 ½,, ,,

Those figures do not reveal the true position. The increase is a mere fictitious one as it is due to the curtailment of several items of expenditure owing to the difficulty or impossibility of obtaining materials for renewals, repairs, etc. This being so, the Government should have carmarked the deductions on these heads, carrying over such unspent sums under an accumulated special war suspense account, and shown the true resultant surplus accordingly after making those deductions. But the solicitude for the companies is so great that the authorities created these artificial and unreal surpluses to enable the companies to pocket large sums as their "share of surplus profits." Sums resulting from postponement of necessary expenditure on revenue account enabled the managing companies to declare higher and higher dividends.

Excess Payment of Four Crores to Companies

The sums drawn by the managing companies as their share of surplus profits during the war and pre-war periods are shown in the following table:—

1909-10	—	48	lakhs of Rs
1910-11	—	70	
1911-12	—	72	
1912-13	—	106	Lakhs of Rs.
1913-14	—	66	,, ,,
Annual Average 1909-10—1913-14	—	72	,, ,,
1914-15	—	104	,, ,,
1915-16	—	91	,, ,,
1916-17	—	116	,, ,,
1917-18	—	149	,, ,,
1918-19	—	190	,, ,,
1919-20	—	206	,, ,,
Annual Average 1914-15—1919-20	—	143	,, ,,

The annual average during the period 1914-15—1919-20 has been 143 lakhs that is *double* the annual average of the five-year pre-war period. For the year 1920-21, the budget estimate is placed at 160 lakhs. The increase in net receipts has been due not to any great agricultural, commercial or industrial prosperity—the country went through a period of privation during war time—to the people, as a whole, during this period, but to heavy war traffic and postponement of considerable repair and renewal expenditure. The Government should have fixed a scale of surplus profits share, says 72 lakhs per annum, till the advent of normal post-war conditions. If this had been done—as the British, American and many other Governments did when they took over the railroads for war-time working—by the Government of India more than four crores of rupees could have been saved to the country.

High Premia of £ 34 Millions,

When the old guaranteed railways were purchased by the State, the transactions were so effected that the companies derived the maximum of benefit and the State bore all the loss. The fixation of the purchase price was unjust in every case and did not bear any relation to the earning capacity of the road or its financial position. The share capital of the companies, which exceeded the actual cost of construction considerably, together with a high premium for which there was no justification as the roads were all losing concerns, was taken in every case as the purchase price. The total premia amounted over £34 millions.

Premia paid (million £.)

	Railway.	Premium.
1	East Indian Railway	6 1/2
2	Great Indian Peninsula Rly.	15
3	B. B. & C. I. Rly.	4 1/4
4	Sindh Punjab & Delhi Rly.	3
5	Madras Railway	2 1/2
6	O. & R. Rly.	1
7	South Indian Rly.	1
8	Eastern Bengal Rly.	1 1/4
	Total	34 1/2

Late Purchases.

These railways were not all purchased on the expiration of their first twenty-five year contract periods. The contracts with the G. I. P., Madras, B. B. & C. I. and S. I. R. were extended for another twenty five years. These were purchased in 1900, 1907, 1905 and 1891, respectively. In this connection, the main points that should be noted are (i) the fixation of the purchase price, (ii) the method adopted in effecting the purchase transactions, (iii) the reckless extension of contracts before purchase, (iv) the release of the roads after purchase to the same agencies. Let us first consider the case of the Sindh-Punjab and Delhi Railway. This is what Mr. Fawcett said about this road in 1873:—"The S. P. & D. Railway upon which eight millions sterling have been spent and wasted pays only 12s. 6d. or five-eight per cent., though the Government has guaranteed five per cent. In this day's money market you will see that the S. P. & D. shares are at eight premium." None of the railways was justified in either obtaining a premium or par value of the share capital, as the greater part of the losses incurred by the Government in the previous shares should have been deducted. If the market value of the stock had reflected the earning power or the financial position of the road, it would have been a fair basis. But as the market value based on an artificial dividend was entirely dependent upon the guarantee of the Government, there was no reason why the Government as purchaser should have paid a premium dependent entirely on its own guarantee.

£110 millions for £ 26 1/5 millions, a wonderful Transaction.

The share capital of the E. I. Railway amounted to 26 1/5 millions. The actual cost of construction was much less as the capital was freely watered. Though at the date of purchase the road yielded some profit, it had been a losing concern till 1874 from 1848, i.e., for a period of more than twenty-five years. The deduction of sums advanced as guaranteed interest alone would have brought down the value by about £6 millions. The share capital together with a premium of £6½ millions was taken as the purchase price. How was the purchase effected? Either a loan could have been raised and the purchase money paid on a cash basis, or Government of India stock could have been issued to the vendors, or by a combination of both these methods the sale could have been spread over a period of four or five years and completed. But none of these courses was followed. Having fixed the price at £32¾ millions, it was settled that the terminable annuity of about £1½ millions, payable from the 1st January 1880 to the 14th February 1953. In other words to liquidate a sum of £32¾ millions the Indian budget was saddled with an annual contribution of about £1½ millions for a period of seventy-five years, making the total price paid more than £110 millions or three and a half times the purchase price. One of the wonders of Indian Railway Finance!

Wasteful Annuity System and the G. I. P.

The wonderful transaction of the purchase of the E. I. Railway was effected in 1879. Twenty years did not have any effect on the equitable views of the authorities: and in 1900 and 1907 the same method was deliberately adopted by the Secretary of State in the case of the G. I. P. and Madras Railways respectively.

These two had the unique distinction of being the biggest white elephants preying on the Indian railway budget for half a century. In 1900 the G. I. P. was bought, the purchase price being fixed at about £35 millions, the premium representing nearly £15 millions. The payment was to be effected by a terminable annuity of a little over £1¼ millions payable up to the 17th August 1948. To liquidate a sum of £33 1/8 millions, more than sixty-two millions are being paid.

Fifteen millions sterling premium for a railroad that caused a stupendous loss to the State for over half a century! The following figures speak for themselves:—

G. I. P. RY, LOSS TO THE STATE FROM 1879-1900.

1879, 1880	—	—	48 lakhs
1884, 1889	—	—	30 ,,
1892, 1893	—	—	65 ,,
1894	—	—	86 ,,
1895	—	—	86 ,,
1896	—	—	70 ,,
1897	—	—	96 ,,
1898	—	—	56 ,,
1899	—	—	41 ,,
1900	—	—	62 ,,
1879-1900	—	—	540 ,,

The total aggregate loss in the twenty-year period preceding purchase was six and a half crores.

A Record in Loss: Another Bankrupt Road

While the G. I. P. Railway that, in addition to the loss of the earlier period, presented the State in the twenty-year period preceding purchase with a loss of six and a half crores was rewarded by a premium of £15 millions for such a brilliant result, the Madras Railway that had established an equally splendid record in loss, also came in for generous treatment seven years later. The share capital of this Railway Company was ten and a quarter millions sterling. A premium of over two and a half millions was added thereto and the purchase price was fixed at a little over twelve and three-quarter millions sterling. An annuity of seventy-three and a quarter lakhs of rupees is being paid from 1908 payable up to 1957, that is, for a period of fifty years. In this case the sum of twenty-five millions is to liquidate a liability of about thirteen millions sterling. The loss to the State on account of this railway has been stupendous. From the year 1856 up to 1891, the loss was about £8 millions or twelve crores. From 1891 to 1907 it was over 5¼ crores, as is shown below:—

MADRAS RAILWAY.

Period	—	—	Loss to the State in lakhs
1891, 92, 93—	—	—	106
1894-96	—	—	122
1897-99	—	—	85
1900-2	—	—	79
1903-5	—	—	80
1906-1907	—	—	61
1891-1907	—	—	533

The loss during the entire period of its existence was over seventeen crores, i.e., two crores over its total share capital. This bankrupt railway whose loss wiped out the total capital with a deficit of two crores was bought up for thirteen millions sterling, which under the annuity system would exceed twenty-five millions sterling.

Antt-Indian Interests in London and Whitehall Autocracy.

The first contract with the old guaranteed companies expired in 1874, and it was with the G. I. P. Railway. The past record of this railway was such that the Government of India strongly condemned the Company system of management and decided to take them over for direct State operation as soon as their first contracts expired. In a series of despatches the direct operation of these guaranteed railways after the termination of their contracts at the earliest moment by State agency was laid down as their future policy. This was accepted by the Secretary of State, who however in 1869, without any reference to the Government of India, and deliberately against their views, entered into negotiations with the G. I. P., for the relinquishment of the right of purchase and the extension of contract for another twenty-five years.

Protest of Lord Lawrence

The Government of India protested in forcible language and pointed out that various considerations had made it desirable that the Government should acquire the guaranteed lines as soon as possible, that the so-called concession by the Company about the disposition of the surplus profits was no concession at all, that the surrender of arrears of interest and the right to acquire the lines after the first twenty-five years would mean a very serious loss to the Government, and that the extension of the contract was opposed to their policy of direct management of the line by State agency. The protest was of no avail. Lord Lawrence was overruled by the Liberal Cabinet of Gladstone, Argyll and Hartington. Similar extensions were granted to the B. B. & C. I. and Madras Railway Companies.

Purchase by Loan and Issue of Government Stock

The Oudh and Rohilkund and the South Indian Railways were purchased in 1889 and 1891 respectively and the purchases were effected by means of loans raised on a cash basis. The former was taken over by the Government for working as a State concern, while the latter was again leased to a company for working. The B. B. & C. I. Railway was purchased in 1907 and Government stock was issued to the vendors in satisfaction of most of the purchase price, a moiety being left as the stock capital of the newly constituted company The O. R. R. and the S. I. R. got each a premium of one million sterling, while the B. B. & C. I. premium was four and one-fourth millions sterling. It was only in the last four years ending 1907 that the B. B. & C. I. Railway showed a profit to the State of 1, 9, 29 and 42 lakhs of rupees respectively. Till 1904 it was a loss account. In the case of the other two railways it was entirely a deficit affair as the following figures for a few years before purchase show:—

Loss to the State in Lakhs of Rupees.

Year	O. R. R.	S. L R.
1885	27 1/2	11 1/4
1886	23 1/4	15
1887	23	15 1/4
1888	21 1/2	17 1/2
1889	(7 3/4)	18
1890	(6 3/4)	10

State Lines and their Present Financial Position

The present financial position of all the State Lines is shown in the following table:—The latest pre-war normal year 1913-14 is taken.

Gain or Loss to the State

B B & C I Ry.	671/2	lakhs	Gain
East Indian Ry.	237 1/2	,,	Gain
G I P Ry.	3	,,	Loss
M & S M Ry.	35 1/2	,,	Loss
South Indian Ry.	36 1/4	,,	Gain
Assam Bengal Ry.	26 1/2	,,	Loss
Burma Ry.	28 3/4	,,	Gain
B N Ry.	66	,,	Gain
Eastern Bengal	40 3/4	,,	Gain
O & R R.	31 3/4	,,	Gain
North Western Ry	54	,,	Gain

S. V. DORAISWAMI.

AN INSTRUCTIVE INCIDENT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will give publicity to the following incident for the information of our advocates of "Cooperation."

Last night a friend of mine was leaving Bombay by the Calcutta mail and I and a few more young Bengali gentlemen went to the Victoria Terminus Station with him. Our friend whom we had been to see on as a captain in his Majesty's Army, a young gentleman from highly respectable family in Bengal. A berth was reserved for him in a first class compartment long before the train would start. Unfortunately—of course, not for us—a Mr. Lindsay, I.C.S., was also berthed in the same compartment and he long before it was time for the train to start, came and occupied his seat. About eight minutes to nine o'clock, the hour of the departure of the train, we came near the compartment and one of us entered the compartment to see if my friend Captain S-R's things were all kept properly by the porter. And this—I mean the sight of an Indian from the Lower Ganges—seemed to have given a great shock to Mr. Lindsay who kept a steadfast look upon us for some minutes and then muttered in an enraged voice "What is this?" Of course, we also maintained a contemptuous silence whereupon he rushed out of the compartment with his eyes red like red-hot iron, looked at the label on the compartment and on finding that a berth had been reserved for Captain S-R, an Indian, he hurried towards the Stationmaster's office. He came up again to the compartment with a Railway official, spoke to him something very angrily but in a low voice and got himself transferred to another compartment where there was no "native."

Is not it an invitation for "Cooperation" with the *Ma-Bap* civilians! Sir?—Yours, etc.

K. M. S.

Bombay, Feb. 9

POLICE COMMISSIONER AND PIGEON-KILLING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—About two weeks have now passed since the Police Commissioner assured deputation that waited on him that he would issue notices prohibiting the killing of pigeons in public places and streets. On this assurance, the *Hartal* was terminated, and public excitement quieted down. And yet we are far from seeing the notices. Perhaps, in the midst of pressing engagements in connection with the Duke's visit, Mr. Griffiths has overlooked a very urgent public duty. Or is it to be assumed that owing to dearth of printing paper and pressure on the Government Press, he has deferred acting up to his assurance? If latter be the case, will the Bombay Humanitarian League obtain the order from the Police Commissioner and get copies of it posted up in public places?—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

MR. BOMANJEE AND SIR V. CHIROL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Persistently Mr. Bomanjee has been accused of giving a banquet to Sir Valentine Chirol and of inviting high Government Officials to the function! The writer has ascertained the facts from Mr. Bomanjee, which he gives here briefly. The dinner was given to Mr. Spoor, and not to Sir V. Chirol. Mr. Spoor was eager to discuss some matters with two Indian Officials; and for lack of time they were invited to the dinner. Sir Valentine Chirol desired to see Mr. Bomanjee, called at his residence, and had a long discussion. He then wanted to interview Mr. Bomanjee and Mr. Spoor together; and as the latter was fully booked with engagements, and was in a violent hurry to return to England, no other appointment could be given; and as the only alternative, Sir Valentine Chirol too was asked to dinner. There were only five persons present:—Mr. Spoer, Mr. Bomanjee, Sir V. Chirol, and two Indian Officials. There was no dallying with the Bureaucracy. A critic, a carping critic, when he seeks to know our views and our standpoint regarding the present situation must be told freely and fully, and must not be sent away as an "untouchable."—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

THE PRINCES' CHAMBER.

ITS CONSTITUTION.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

DELHI. Feb 8.

A Government of India "Gazette" extraordinary issued to-day, contains the constitution of the Chamber of Princes, which was authorised by His Majesty in the Royal Proclamation.

That His Excellency the Viceroy shall be the President of the Chamber.

The Chamber shall consist of members and representative members. (a) The members of the Chamber shall be Rulers of States who enjoyed permanent dynastic salutes of 11 guns or over on the 1st January 1920, and the Rulers of States who exercise such full or practically full international powers as, in the opinion of the Viceroy, qualify them for admission to the Chamber. (b) The representative members of the Chamber shall be such Rulers of States, not qualified for admission under sub-clauses one and two above, as may be appointed under the regulations.

The Chamber shall be a deliberative, consultative and advisory, but not an executive body.

The functions of the Chamber shall be (1) To initiate, in accordance with the rules of business, proposals and to make recommendations relating to the preservation and maintenance of treaties and of the rights and interests, dignities and powers, privileges and prerogatives of the Princes and Chiefs, their States and the members of their families. (2) To discuss and make representations upon matters of Imperial or common concern and subjects referred to the Chamber for consideration by the Viceroy. (3) To appoint committees of experts and others to advise the Chamber upon technical or others to advise the Chamber upon technical or other intricate questions. (4) To appoint a chancellor, to be made in accordance with the regulation by which the functions of the chancellor and standing committee will also be defined. (5) To propose, for the consideration of the Viceroy, regulations for any purpose connected with the Chamber or rulers of business, or amendments or alterations of the regulations or rules. (6) To deal with any other matter provided for by the regulations or rules.

No proposal affecting the constitution of the Chamber shall be brought up before it or discussed, except with the leave of the Viceroy.

The functions of the Chamber shall only be exercisable when at least 30 members and representative members are present at a meeting, duly convened in accordance with the rules of business.

The recommendations of the Chamber shall be made in accordance with the vote of the majority present, and voting thereon members and representative members of the Chamber only will be entitled to vote, each member or representative member having one vote.

The attendance of members, representative members and voting in the Chamber shall be voluntary.

There shall be a Secretary of the Chamber to be appointed by the Viceroy, whose duty it will be to record in a book of proceedings all recommendations of the Chamber and to submit copies thereof for the consideration of the Viceroy, who will take such action as he may see fit. Copies of all such recommendations shall be sent by the secretary to all members and representative members of the Chamber.

Treaties and internal affairs of individual States, rights and interests, dignities and powers, privileges and prerogatives of individual Princes and Chiefs, their States and the members of their families and the actions of individual Rulers shall not be discussed in the Chamber.

The institution of the Chamber shall not prejudice, in any way, the engagements or relations of any State with the Viceroy or Governor-General, including right of direct correspondence, nor shall any recommendation of the Chamber in any way prejudice the rights or restrict the freedom of action of any State.

The rules for the conduct of the business of the Chamber shall be made by the Viceroy in consulation with the Chamber, and may be varied or added to from time to time. The Viceroy may, for the purposes of any meeting of the Chamber, suspend any rules of business.

An ordinary meeting of the Chamber will be held once a year at Delhi, on date which will be fixed by the Viceroy.

The Viceroy has the discretion to convene extraordinary meetings on his own initiative or on the suggestion of one or more members or representative members of the Chamber.

The Viceroy will ordinarily preside.

When the Viceroy is not present, one of the Princes selected by His Excellency will preside and shall have all the powers conferred by these rules on the president.

When a Ruling Prince presides he shall have only one vote.

PRESS COMMENTS

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 9.

Commenting on the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes at Delhi, the "Pioneer" says:—"It emphasised, what may be expected of them again in time of crisis, that unity and co-operation between His Majesty's representatives in India and the Princes of India will be a powerful factor in the progress of this great land."

The "Independent" comments on the absence of the Nizam, Mysore and Baroda and says the Chamber of Princes is really a conference of the smaller States interested in getting away from the control of olitical agents and anxious to come into direct contact with the Government of India.

PASSAGE TO ENGLAND.

P. AND O. S.' WARNING

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents, P. and O. S. N. Company, inform the Associated Press that all passengers registered in their books for accommodation in the Caledonia, 5th March, have now been offered berths and a certain amount of room is still available. It is desired to point out to passengers desiring to proceed Home this Spring that the steamers leaving later than the Caledonia will probably be unable to lift everyone in late March and April, and Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. again urge all passengers who can leave by the Caledonia to do so. A special train with accommodation for 300 passengers will run across France from Marseilles in connection with the Caledonia. Sleeping accommodation will not be available, but there will be no change of trains and a restaurant car will be attached. Similar train arrangements from Marseilles will be made in connection with the China, 19th March, and Caledonia, 9th April.

FORCED LABOUR IN KUMAUM HILLS.

MEASURES FOR "DRASTIC REDUCTION." INTRODUCED

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 9.

A U. P. Press communiqué describes the measures taken by the Government, "which, it is hoped, will effect early and drastic reduction of the Utar system of supplying labour in the Kumaun Hills with a view to its eventual abolition."

MYSORE PRESS SIRIKE.

DISMISSED MEN TO BE RE-INSTATED

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 9.

In connection with the Mysore Government Press strike, a number of dismissed employees are to be reinstated and they having appealed for pecuniary relief to enable them to return, are being granted 25 per cent. subsistance allowance to be repaid by unpaid overtime.

CHALLENGE TO SIR V. CHIROL

NOT ACCEPTED

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 9.

Sir Valentine Chirol has sent a letter to Mr. Mahomed Faiyaz Khan of Agra in reply to the latter's communication to the Press, challenging some remarks made by Sir Valentine in an address to the History Union of Madras Christian College. Sir Valentine states that the statement to which objection has been taken was not as Mr. Faiyaz Khan's letter put it that the claim of Ottoman Sultans to the Khalifate was never recognised but that it never has been recognised by the whole Mahomedan world. In support of this statement which says Sir Valentine is assuredly beyond dispute I quoted the late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the founder of the Aligarh College and I am afraid that if Indian Mussalmans now repudiate his authority nothing that I could say would carry conviction with them and no discussion of the subject would serve any useful purpose. Whilst, therefore, declining your invitation I can appeal with confidence to my past writtings to show that I am animated by no sort of hostility either to Indian Mussalmans or to the great religion which they profess."

TRAM STRIKE IN MADRAS.

CORPORATION READY TO RUN TRAMS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

The tramway strike continues. The strikers now demand that their wages for the strike period should be granted first and an enquiry committee which has been proposed might be appointed thereafter. The men held a meeting to consider the letter from the Councillor of the Corporation of Madras, enquiring whether they would be willing to work under the Corporation or any other body if the Corporation obtained a sanction from Government to work the tramways themselves.

Mr. Clemenceau arrived at Bangalore City on Wednesday morning. He motored to Gayalakshmi Hall, one of the Maharaja's guest houses, and in the afternoon left by motor for Mysore, visiting Seringapatam and Kannambadi dam on the way. He leaves Mysore for Karapur for shooting on Friday next, returning to Bangalore on the 16th instant.

At the request of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce, Messrs. Hanson and Ross, members of the Indian Railway Police Committee visited Bangalore and held a sitting on Tuesday at which the principal witnesses examined were Mr. B. K. Garudachar, City Municipal President and Chairman of the Mysore Chambes of Commerce and Mr. W. C. Rose, Manager, Bank of Mysore, Ltd., Bangalore.

*Previous articles of the series appeared on January 20 and 25 and February 1.

THE INDIAN ELECTIONS.

DISAPPOINTING RESULTS—AND THE CAUSE.

(BY JOSIAH C. WEDGWOOD, D. S. O., M. P. IN THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.")

Democracy is in difficulties in India. Mr. Montagu's Reform Act was to launch democracy in India, and the non-punishment of the Punjab offenders has spoiled it all. The elections have been held. but such elections were hardly worth holding.

Some sort of retrospect is necessary for comprehension, When we were in trouble during the war Government and Indian politicians played up together. The Government made themselves nice to the Indians. Indians saw England in difficulties (to which they had no objection)' and really wanted England to win,—but not by too much. There was co-operation and some affection and trust. Then came the German collapse; England was stronger than ever; and at the same moment all the war-time being-nice-to-Indians closed down with a snap. Immediately the Rowlatt Acts were introduced to remind India that she was subject and suspect. If ever the wrong psychological moment was chosen by stupidity it was then, Every decent Indian flamed; Gandhi started "hartals"—days of cessation of work, of mourning, and of fasting. Then it was rumoured that he was arrested, and the riots started in Delhi and Bombay and the Punjab. Sir Michael O'Dwyer had been waiting for such a chance to get at the despised intellectuals of his province. Martial Law was jumped at in the Punjab and was a reign of terror in which justice vanished; and, like other reigns of terror, it cowed the people by vicarious punishments. The Sikhs and other martial people of the Punjab might have forgiven Jallianwalla Bagh; they could never forgive being made cowards. For a time they buoyed themselves up with the faith that the long arm of British Justice would punish the bullies who had made them afraid. The debate in the Commons, then that in the Lords, then the Dyer fund, then the pitifully weak dealing with the offenders destroyed the faith in British justice to which the Punjab had clung to save their face. They saw themselves naked and ashamed before the rest of India; and the rest of India welcomed the fighting races to the fold, lying with them in their anger. The Khalifate agitation among the Moslem fanatics was also recruiting for the same end. Therefore with this wave of indignation the Calcutta Congress in August last declared for Non-Co-operation.

Bengal, with a certain intellectual contempt for the irrational politics of the Gandhi School, tried to save the new Counells In some way or other they were voted down, and they sullenly consented to follow the party. Party discipline has won everywhere, and everywhere the Hindu leaders lament the party decision so far as the Councils are concerned.

EXTREMISTS UNANIMOUS.

But, having taken their decision, there has been little lack of energy in carrying it out. I could name on the fingers of one and the Nationalists who have stood for the Councils and defied their party. Vast numbers who would have voted have taken the easy course and stayed at home. Altogether about 24 per cent of the electors have voted—more in Madras and Bengal, and fewer in Bombay and the Central Provinces. Everywhere the Mohamedan constituencies have had pitifully few voters, for, to the Mohammedan, Non-Co-operation is now part of his religion. In Madras, even, Non-Co-operation could not stop the desperate fight between Brahmin and non-Brahmin, and the Brahmins have been just slightly handicapped by the abstention of their leaders as candidates.

The worst of the whole business is that there has been no political education, no programme, none of the give-and-take of party polities Every candidate has simply stood on his own record, and for his own ends, and at his own expense, Meetings, except to denounce those who stand as candidates, have been practically non-existent, The personal canvass has been extensive, but very personal, The whole reminded me of a country council election in one of those good old-fashioned counties where they have "no party polities, sir."

I did catch a glimpse of the coming education. In the slums of Lucknow I came across a smartly dressed young talukdar of Oudh. He wore spotless white breeches and high boots and carried a hunting crop; he was soliciting the votes and interest of the people upon whom previously he would have used the hunting crop, The new mastership contained in the possession of a vote shows itself in even such little things.

The elections are finished, incompetent selfseekers have bought their seats, and all the intelligence and "kick" of the Nation l party growls outside, disgusted largely with itself. It is a bad position, and any sane Government would have postponed the elections on the chance of a compromise. It will be difficult now to get a re-deal. The officials like what they have got, and so do the seat holders. What frightens me for democracy is the doubt if India wants it, and the hampering lines on which the Government of India has started it.

I have a suspicion that Gandhi, as a philosophic Anarchist and follower of Tolstoy, dislikes democracy as much as autocracy, that he distrusts so Western a thing as Parliamentary government One cannot but feel, too, that the Nationalist leaders confound "being on the Council" with "being in the Government," that they do not understand or see any dignity in being in opposition What they want may be to share government, not to be the voice of the people and the critic of government

DEARTH OF CRITICS.

The way in which the Government of India by their rules and regulations have hampered democracy is more obvious In Bombay, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces any candidate must be a voter as well as reside in the constituency By extending the communal representation of religions and castes they have done their best to destroy representation of the country and to establish delegation of interests. By elaborately dividing town and country constituencies—so elaborately that in the Punjab 57 little towns are cut out of the country and grouped in one urban constituency—they have pursued the same unEnglish idea, By special and additional representation of landlords and traders they have superimposed the Soviet idea upon true democracy.

The reason for these departures from the spirit of the Act is obvious. It is to prevent the contamination of the country by the radical town, to prevent the intellectuals from standing for the Councils, to play off one interest against another It has resulted in these pathetic elections, in making it hardly worthwhile for the Nationalists to make a fight, It has given to India, to the new democracy, Councils which are full of landlords and profiteers, but denuded of most of the great men who have the public interests at heart, Surendranath Bannerjee survives in Bengal, Chitamani in the United Provinces, Harkishen Lal in the Punjab, Sastri in Madras, Khapurde in theCentral Provinces. But all of these save the last will be Ministers, not critics, Jamnadas Dwarkadas alone will hold the independent fort in the central Assembly at Delhi.

BOMBAY GOVERAMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, Feb.* 10.)

Lieut.-Colonel H. F. Jacob, C.S.I., on return from leave, to be Political Agent in Kathiawar vice Major H. M. Wightwick, proceeding on leave.

Mr. M. H. Wagle, First Class Subordinate Judge, Nasik, to act as Judge, Small Cause Court, Ahmedabad.

Mr. R. R. Sane, Registrar of the District and Sessions Court of Poona, to act as First Class Subordinate Judge, Nasik.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. E. Palmer, I.C.S., to be District and Sessions Judge, Sholapur, with effect from the 3rd January 1921.

Mr. V. B. Takalkar, District Inspector of Land Records and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Poona, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. W. J. Jenkins, of the Indian Agricultural Service to be Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the P. of Bombay, vice the Honourable Mr. Chunilal Vibhukhandas Mehta, resigned.

License to grant certificates of marriage between Indian Christians is hereby granted to the Reverend Vishwas Sulemaa and the Reverend Reuben Abhesing of the Irish Presbyterian Mission.

The Reverend M. R. Harby, Chaplain on duty at the Presidency, to be Chaplain of Colaba, vice the Reverend C. R. Ryall.

Mr. S. M. Shah to act as Professor of Mathematics, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad vice Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan resigned, pending further orders.

Mrs. Dosibai Dadabhoy, M.D. (Lond.), to be Honorary Physician at the Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay.

Miss Jalibai Bomanji Engineer, to be Lady Doctor on the Port Health Staff, Bombay, with effect from the 10th November, 1920, vice Mrs. S. E. Harrison, deceased.

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. Houston, I.M.S., on return from leave, to be substantive pro tempore Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, pending further orders

Mr. J. L. Grant, A.C.G.I., Acting Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for six months combined with furlough on average salary for two weeks from the 16th April 1921 or the subsequent date of relief.

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INDIAN COMMUNITY IN EAST AFRICA.

REPRESENTATION TO PREMIER.

The following is the continuation of the representation addressed to the Premier by East African Indian National Congress of which the first portion appeared in our Wednesday's issue:

MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

What is stated above in connection with the representation on the Legislative Council holds true also in regard to elected representation on the Municipal Council. There is at present only one Municipality in the Colony, that at Nairobi. But time will come when new ones will be created and the principle established in the first will later on be followed as a precedent. Indian Community in the Colony cannot, therefore, shut their eyes to their treatment with regard to representation on the existing Municipal Council. Besides they are about three times numerous and contribute nearly twice as much Revenue to the Municipal chest. And yet Europeans have twelve members on the Council and Indians are offered only four. Now election of these four on communal basis is introduced but no more seats are granted. Nor are the Indian interests safe in the keeping of Europeans. Because whereas money is lavishly spent on the sanitation and lighting of the European quarters so remote as Parksland and the Hill, the Indian Bazar and Indian locality in the town is hopelessly neglected. Bad lighting, atrocious condition of roads and stinking filthy drains are their share of the bargain. This, when the bulk of municipal revenue comes from their pockets. No amount of political platitudes or adroit shuffling of arguments can get over this state of facts.

If the European members were doing their duty towards the whole town, there might have been some reason in saying that Indians have very little to complain about. But they are far from fairly and impartially doing their duty. Moreover they are extremely partial and prejudiced wherever Indian interests are concerned. And frankly we Indians do not expect them to do otherwise. It is incumbent upon us, however, to protect our own interests. The European having decided majority in the Municipal Council, and taking advantage of the absence of two nominated members (who under the existing arrangement, are not sitting as a protest against inadequate representation), are passing discriminating legislation, such as reserving rickshaws for Europeans and completely neglecting to provide Municipal services in the matter of lighting roads and drains in the Indian quarters. Contrast with this the lights and drains even in the outlying parts of European area. These services are necessary for the health and welfare of the Indian residents. And it is a purely business proposition to ask for adequate representation on the Municipal Council and not a matter of sentiment or dignity or honour although these also are no mean factors in the consideration. Indian Community, therefore, can never remain until they have sufficient representation on the Municipal Council to demand their due share of Municipal services and take their four members against twelve is an absolutely useless minority to do any good or justice to the Indian Community in the Township of Nairobi.

SEGREGATION.

There is no subject on which the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been more misinformed than this. It is unfortunately true that at present Indians in East Africa are compelled to live in a sort of ghettos for the simple reason that though there are vast areas of land available, the Government has never made any provision for residential quarters for Indians. Figures are given below of the approximate populations and areas of the two communities in the Township of Nairobi for example, which will render further comment superfluous.

	Approximate Population	Approximate area of land in acres.
Europeans	... 2.235	2.700
Asiatics	... 6.689	300

This gives the European about 1.20 per head and to the Asiatic .04 of an acre.

His Lordship further proceeded to say "There are no laws compelling the Indians to dwell in any particular locality or forbidding them to dwell in any other." This may at the present moment be true in a sense, but what is the actual position? All available land near the Township, which is valuable as residential sites, is with the exception of a few acres, leased or sold to Europeans. Any sale by a European to an Asiatic is promptly vetoed. And even those who have in the old days purchased land in this locality from Europeans are visited with all manner of warnings from the Government against buildings thereon residences for their own occupation. Letters from the Government to Mr. A. M. Jeevanji and Mr. Abdulrasul.

A Visram asking them not to put up houses on plots owned by them may be referred to.

23. The Government of this Colony introduced last year into the Council a Bill known as the Public Health (Segregation of Races) Bill, the provisions of which were intended to render it unlawful for any Asiatic to reside in any area reserved for European occupation. This Bill has been dropped probably as a result of wiser counsel, but it was announced when dropping it that it was unnecessary and that the objects thereof could be secured in some other manner. A new Bill is now being introduced giving power to the Governor to make it unlawful for an Indian to reside or do business in any area reserved for Europeans.

24. It is submitted that it cannot be denied that the insanitary conditions in the Indian Bazar are due almost solely to the fact that the area is congested that there are frequent threats of removing it with the result that the Indian owner does not wish to risk putting up substantial buildings in a place from which he may be removed at any rate and to the fact that the Municipality spends a very large portion of the Revenue (of which the Indians share is more than half) in attending to the needs of the European residents. It should be noted that European residences are scattered about in the hilly and salubrious portions of Nairobi, whereas the Indians are confined to a small area in the lowlying portion of the town. The total mileage of roads serving the European area is about 33, whereas the Asiatic area has only 5 miles of roads. Out of the total number of 540 lights, less than 30 are allotted to the Asiatic area. There is one very crowded thoroughfare in the Indian area known as River Road, in which there are no lights for a long stretch of the Road, in spite of repeated pressure brought to bear on the Municipality since 1917 and in spite of the fact that Indians in this area have to pay lighting charges. The provision of roads and drains in the Indian area is also miserably inadequate. Prof. Simpson refers to the danger of plague in the Indian Bazar; but it is a noteworthy fact that although the conditions in the Bazar are far from satisfactory, ever since some sort of drains have been provided, there has been no case of plague in the Bazar for a number of years.

PROF. SIMPSON'S SUGGESTION.

Professor Simpson can only have a very superficial knowledge of the Indians and their ways of living, otherwise he would not have made such a preposterous and futile suggestion that the religion of the Indians encourages and promotes unhealthy and insanitary conditions. The statement made by him can be totally refuted by the many houses built and inhabited by well to-do Indians, who conform to all rules of sanitation. If there is some insanitation in the poorer and highly congested quarters, it seems hardly debatable that the proper way to remedy it is by the means adopted all over the world, that is, education and an efficient municipal service rather than the introduction of a highly insulting racial discrimination against fellow-subjects and fellow-citizens to whom the state owes a duty to elevate them.

Apparently even to His Lordship the argument based on "Sanitation" did not appear convincing and so His Lordship goes on further to introduce a "Social" argument. His Lordship says "..... but speaking for myself, I am not prepared to defend it (segregation) on sanitaory grounds alone. My own conviction is that in the interests of social comforts, social conveniences, and social peace, the residence of different areas—is desirable, and so far from stimulating it is calculated to mitigate hostility and ill-feeling. Having said that I repeat once more that while I believe in the principle of a fair selection of localities" which will not prejudice one race to the benefit of another."

It must be admitted that 'social comfort and social convenience" play a very important part and sometimes even a decisive part when individuals of any race select sites and houses for their residence. And this is the reason why we find a bulk of any particular race residing in some one quarter. For example we find Jewish and Italian quarters in London, European Cantonments in India and similar communal localities in other big cities in Europe and elsewhere. But comfort and convenience are matters wholly to be decided upon by an individual and must be left completely to his discretion. In no country, not even in India, where Europeans are a ruling race and do not much care to mix with the people of that country, has it been found either necessary or even desirable to introduce segregation, though as a matter of fact communities have a tendency to voluntarily segregate. An average Indian does not desire to leave his society and plant himself amongst people with whom he has very little in common. Voluntary segregation, however, is one thing and compulsory exclusive segregation is another. There usually are a large number of exceptions to the average tendency to segregate; there could be none if segregation is introduced by law. And we strongly maintain that this is not merely an encroachment of natural private rights of citizenship but conveys also a gross insult to the Community to be segregated, so that even the proverbially lawabiding and peaceful Indian can never swallow it without a demonstration of indignation against it.

"IN INTEREST OF SOCIAL PEACE."

His Lordship further justifies his argument by saying that segregation is also in the interest of "social peace." An Indian is always the last to commit breach of the "King's peace." so that we can only interpret the argument to say that if any Indians have the audacity to live in European locality the European would show their resentment of such 'misbehaviour' on the Indians' part and perhaps even to go to length of taking the law into their own hands. We cannot frankly believe that such a situation would ever arise. But granting for the moment that some unruly European spirits, inspired by unreasonable and rank prejudice, are inclined to disturb and threaten breach of peace, is it not the duty of any sober Government to protect all citizens (Indians including) from such an outrage on private rights? To protect the turbulent and to make every effort to pander to and foster their foolish prejudices is unheard of in any civilised Government except perhaps in East Africa.

It will be evident from the above that it is unnecessary and even undesirable to introduce legal segregation of communities on grounds of "social comfort, social convenience and social peace." The Government is adopting the policy is not merely insulting the British Indian Community in East Africa but is transgressing the limits of good and just Government by attacking the private rights of citizens of the Empire and by supporting those who attack them.

The question of segregation involves another point that the ownership of land and buildings in segregated area. Whatever reason there may or may not be for segregating communities in different localities for sanitory or social reasons there is none whatever to restrict the right of citizen to buy and sell land freely wherever situated. There is no justification for introducing, under the miserably thin veil of sanitary and social interests, the doctrine "that in certain areas only Europeans are allowed to acquire land but it is equally true that in certain other areas only Indians are allowed to acquire land." The quotation from His Lordship's speech is in connection with the "principle of equality" as an apostle of which he stands up to defend the policy. We will have occasion to examine this principle as applied towards Indians. Our present purpose it is to show that there is absolutely no reason why the rights of subjects should be delimited in the matter of buying and selling land and building upon it. Any restriction put upon free buying and selling and building are restrictions on legetimate competition and impedes development and business. Why not allow (conceding for the moment the principle of segregation) the right and freedom to exercise it if they can, to buy, sell and build upon land situated in any area without distinction? Can segregation of buying, selling and building also be supported on sanitary and social grounds? If a European has no objection to accepting money from an Indian, he can have none to rent a house or plot from an Indian. We maintain that segregation of transfer of land and developing it is mainly devised "to prejudice one race and benefit another." There is not a shadow of any other reason for its introduction and absolutely no justification for it. It is introduced wholly for the benefit of self-seeking Europeans who have no regard for justice and fairness so long as their interests are served. We will illustrate our point by figures for Nairobi Township which are typical of the whole of the Colony.

	Population	Area of land Acres.
Europeans	 2,235	2,700
Asiatics	 6,689	300

Now if the respective areas are to be reserved for Europeans and Asiatics one European can have 1,20 acres of land whereas there will be 30 Indians to the same area of land. Competition of Indians is eliminated by allowing only Europeans to acquire and develop in European residential area; and European competition is eliminated by allowing only Asiatics to acquire land in Asiatic residential area. This is the principle of equality that His Lordship stands for. The effect, however, is this that whereas 6,000 Indians are excluded from bidding for 2,700 acres of land 2,000 Europeans are excluded from competing for 300 odd acres of land. It is not necessary to point out which Community benefits and which Community is prejudiced by this arrangement.

There is one point which must be mentioned in this connection. Again we have to refer to the state of things in Nairobi Township a typical case. The cases of Mombasa and Kisumu are exactly parallel to it. In Nairobi Township the best residential areas the Hilland Parklands are already almost wholly allotted to Europeans whereas the Indians have to conglomerate in a small unhealthy locality unattended to by the Municipality and unrelieved by any natural advantage. Situated in a hollow the Indian locality is a sink of converging drains of the township and a dung hill of refuge. There has been no exercise of "the principle of a fair selection of localities which will not prejudice one race to the benefit of another." Nairobi is not at all an exception but a typical example of "the principle of fairness of selection of localities" as exercised and understood by the Government of the Colony.

AN INCONSISTENCY.

We have dealt so far with the arguments brought forward in support of segregation. We now introduce a reason which was conveniently overlooked by the sponsers of the policy. We maintain that exclusive segregation is not merely undesirable and unjust from our point of view but absolutely impossible. No European can live in this country without one or more native servants and some of them even indulge in the luxury of keeping Indian servants. These domestics—almost invariably—live in. They have rooms in the same compound. Therefore, there could be no logic in the argument of sanitation unless segregation is enforced on those domestic also. And the Government, we are sure, will see the impossibility of enforcing segregation on these servants if they attempt to follow their arguments based on sanitary grounds to their logical conclusion. A more rediculously pathetic situation cannot be imagined.

Segregation in Commercial Areas:—What has been said about Residential Areas in township holds true in this respect also and with greater force. It is conceivable that while there might be some show of reason on sanitary and social ground to introduce—the arguments we have already laid bare in their repulsive nakedness—segregation in Residential Areas, none of them can, lend support to the proposed policy of segregation of races in business quarters. Social reasons disappear altogether in business quarters. People came together to do business in particular localities and not to indulge in social frivolities or amenities. And they are satisfied if they have the necessities of doing profitable business within easy reach. They go home for social small talk and recreation.

The argument based on sanitary interests has less force here than when applied to residential areas. Most of the big shops in the important business quarter in Nairobi is a lock up area, i.e. where people came for doing business only. They do not live there. No sanitary regulations can be more easily and better administered here than in residential quarters. Even in the Indian Bazar where most of the shop-keepers live in the same premises since the drainage was improved there has been no case of plague or any other epidemic.

TO AVOID COMPETITION.

The question, therefore, remains why should the Government think it necessary or desirable to introduce—wherever possible segregation in the business quarter also. We are constrained to answer again not for sanitary or social reasons but purely and principally to eliminate the competition of Indian Merchants in trade and in the buying and selling of plots in very important business quarter, viz., the Government Road Nairobi. The European Community is afraid of the Indian competition and desires to cripple it if not altogether to stamp it out or business. The European merchants want to capture the Indian trade and as they cannot do so by fair means. They have no compunction to hide themselves under open hypocracy and do so by foul. The Indian competition, carried on by legitimate means, is an ever-haunting nightmare to him and the Government supports him, under the disguise of sanitary interests land values in the business quarter are very high so if Indians cannot bid he will get them very cheap. Incidentally he will also remain in central place of business as there are on the road many Government offices, banks and Courts. An Indian merchant will have to shift to the outskirts of the township in consequence. Can anyone see justice or fairness in this arrangement? We can see only pure injustice to and decided partially against the Indian Community.

We most strongly maintain that there is no reason whatever why segregation should be introduced. And to do so would be an unparalleled outrage on the dignity and feelings of the Indian Community and they can never submit to it. The interests of sanitation can be effectively met by suitable building and sanitary regulations. The social amenities and comfort can well look after themselves.

37. Agricultural Land.—The declared policy regarding this point is to reserve certain areas, viz., Highlands (the dimensions of which are not yet defined) for Europeans only and to confine Indians to the low-lying places. It will be noted that Europeans can if they like, under this scheme, acquire land in any part of the country, whether high or low; but an Indian cannot acquire a square inch in the Highlands. Indians have nothing reserved to them for exclusive benefit. Yet a European has all the land he wants or may want for some generations and to spare. But a spacious promise has been given that Indians will be given land, more freely henceforward which involves a tacit admission that it has not been so given so far even in the low-lands. Frankly the Indian community has no faith in such promises. They have lived long enough on spacious platitudes and alluring promises. They cannot do so for ever. They must have now some tangible proof of the avowed good faiths. It is wanting in the Government policy.

38. The partiality of the past Government policy of allotment of land becomes evident when we look at the figures of acres allotted to Europeans and Indian respectively. About 8,000,000 acres have been so far allotted to European settlers, whereas Indians have not got more than about 50,000 acres in all, of which only 5,000 were allotted by the Government. European population is somewhere about 6,000, whereas the Indian 30,000 in the whole Colony. Is the distribution fair it may be asked. The Government has, leaving a few exceptions, consistently vetoed the transfer of land to Indians. And the allotments made to them have been few between and hardly any since 1911 when at Muhoroni about 1,500 acres were sold to them. Indians also hold some land near the Lake Victoria Nyanza and some on the coast near Mombasa included in the above total of 50,000.

"ONLY PLACE OF HEALTH."

39. The argument brought forward in support of the reservation of the Highland exclusively to Europeans is that it is the only place where they can live in health. The lowland are not suitable for him. This might be so, but it is not a conclusive or sufficient ground why the place should be exclusively reserved for them. The highlands measure more than Europeans can ever hope to develop by themselves. At present they have hardly developed more than about 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the land they hold at the outside, this after twenty years of occupation. Do they expect to develop the rest in the next fifty years? If they cannot, and we maintain they cannot, why should land be reserved for them. It must be opened out in the interests of the country to those who can help them to develop it more speedily. There is no natives can have enough and to spare. In face of this the Government policy of reservation becomes absolutely inexplicable and merely superfluous.

40. It becomes exasperating to an Indian when he finds himself shut out from best and the healthiest parts of the country following the old adage "dog in the manager."

41. Not only this but he does not get land anywhere else because the Government does not look with favour on his settling on the land. What little he has got to-day has been mostly acquired by private treaties from European holders who failed to develop the land in their time and are content to pocket the difference. A very large percentage of the land which Indians hold is adequately developed; on the other hand the percentage of European development is very small as above stated. The Kibos estate, an Indian concern hold about 4,000 acres near the Lake Victoria Nyanza and within three years of their possession they have 600 acres under sugar cane.

42. One other point must need be mentioned in this connection, although it has been touched upon in the earlier part. Soon after the great war was over this country was thrown open to soldiers settlers on very favourable terms. It is not our intention to point out the many irregularities which happened under the scheme while allotment were made to soldiers by which land was given to those who were not soldiers, under one pretext or other. We only want to show that this soldiers settler scheme found no place for Indian soldiers. No provision, it was though necessary to make for them. It will be remembered that at one time more than 40,000 Indian soldiers were employed to conquer German menace and to protect British East Africa. They fought the German as bravely as any within or outside the Empire and sacrificed their lives as freely and loyally for the stability of the Empire freedom and justice. And yet as soon as the monster was felt they were left out of the scheme of justice and freedom and equality without even a murmur of protest from those who bragged the loudest for justice and equality. On the other hand when a representation was made to the Government that Indian ex-soldiers also should be given land on similar terms; the Government had the impertinence to suggest that Indian rich men should make the provision themselves. As if the European landholders had contributed a square inch of their land to provide for the European soldiers settlers.

43. Conclusion.—We have considered in great detail—quoting facts and figures—the existing position of the Indian community in Kenya Colony. Now it remains to take a general survey of it before we came to our specific demands affecting our political status in this Colony.

44. Abundant proof has been given to show the extreme partiality and one-sidedness of the treatment of the Indian community and their interests. It will be agreed that there is not a shadow of the time-honoured principles of justice, equality and fairness in the whole history of Indian settlement in this Colony. Statesmen may call themselves hoars from their frigid isolated heights of position and privilege that there is not a single instance in which they have allowed themselves or their subordinates to depart in the least degree from the strictly honourable course of justice, equality and fairness. But the facts and figures we have quoted are a sufficient and crushing refutation of all their hypocritical pretensions. Whenever Indians were concerned the policy of the Government always was not to recognize their just rights. They were always elbowed out to make comfortable room for the "heaven born" Europeans. Whenever any rights and privileges were to be granted for the development of the country, Europeans entered first while Indians could merely peep in at the door. Legislation was framed to benefit the European at the expense rather to the prejudice of the Indian who patiently waited for any crumbs to come to his lot.

EUROPEANS' HOSTILITY.

45. The European community on the whole is extremely hostile in interests and behaviour to the Indians. They want to prosper quickly in the world and so come over to these distant parts having either no patience, opportunity or capacity to prosper in the old centuries where professions and other careers are crowded out. And in this matter the Europeans are by no means an exception, Indians are out for colonisation for the same reasons. And these latter came out in these parts long before the Europeans came and have penetrated farther into the interior. One finds the enterprising Indian small shopkeeper in every place in the Colony. He is the real pioneer of development of the country. Europeans came in later. But they have the strength of the magnificent Empire behind them. The Empire protects them in all manners of ways and promoted their interests in every conceivable manner. The Imperial statesmen give their moral and physical support to the policy of the Government of the Colony. While the Indian is left out in the cold and friendless as he did not form any part of the scheme of the development and progress of the country at all. The European interests prosper vigorously in consequence, while the Indian progress is nipped by coldness and negligence of the Government. The Government obviously is, primarily and exclusively as at present constituted run for the benefit of the Europeans Indians do not count. It is not possible, therefore, for Indians to entrust their vested interests and future development in the Colony in the hands of the European community and European Government. The one is openly hostile and hellicose, the other is extremely unsympathetic and criminally negligent, wherever Indian rights and dues are concerned. Indian, therefore, must have sufficient political right and strong voice in the Central and Municipal Govrnments to protect their own interests.

46. The allotment of land and treatment of Indian ex-soldiers; several discriminating legislations; the administration of laws and their treatment in all political and municipal matters have without single exception gone against them. To crown all this injustice and unfairness comes segregation. This has out the Indians to the quick. It has grievously hurt his proper sense of self-respect. He is keenly alive to its unfairness, inequality and injustice.

47. Indians now maintain that the representation now granted to them, under the recent pronouncement, is hopelessly inadequate and unjust both in the Municipal and Legislative Councils. They must be allowed a very much stronger voice in both these institutions, they must also get their own members on the Executive Council.

48. They vehemently protest against the introduction of segregation whether in residential or in commercial areas, and demand that it must ompletely disappear. Apart from being radically against the "principle of equality and fairness" they are standing insult to the Indian community and nation.

49. They maintain also that the policy of the Government in allotment of land has been extremely partial to the Europeans up to now. Also they cannot see any reason whatever why highlands should be exclusively reserved for Europeans who already have more than their legitimate share in the matter. They demand equal and fair treatment in allotments of new land without any restriction regarding transfer holding and developing.

INDIANS' DEMANDS.

50. Our Demands—

(1) Legislative Council.—Common franchise and common register preferably or as a step towards it same number of elected members as those of Europeans elected.

(2) Executive Council.—Two Indian members and no less.

(3) Municipal Council.—We prefer to have common franchise and common register, or as a step towards it equal number of elected members as those of Europeans.

(4) We demand that segregation in any sense or in any area disappear altogether; and we ask for guarantees that it will not be introduced under any pretext or form.

(5) We also demand that there shall be no reservation of highlands for Europeans; and that henceforward an Indian shall be able to acquire and develop land in any part of the country on equal terms with European, without restriction.

51. We insist on being treated as equal partners in the Empire and ask for no special favours or protection. We can well look after ourselves given equal status and opportunity. But equality of status we must have, and nothing less will be enough.

52. Time has now come for Imperial statesmen and all those who stand for the stability of the Empire to practise what they have been preaching since the outbreak of the great war. They might need courage and foresight and broad-mindedness to put into practice the high sounding phrases about equality and justice. But remembering that the whole world fought for these principles only a short time ago it cannot be impossible to enforce them, if they have amind to do so.

53. Indians have loyally fought for equality, justice and freedom and the British Empire. They firmly believe that the strength and stability of the Empire lies in its supporting equality, justice and freedom. The recent declaration of policy towards Indians in the Colony believes this view. Let us hope that that policy was only a temporary aberration of the Imperial and pardonably arrogant and justified triumphant at the great victory. But those responsible for the safety and dignity of the British Empire have had the time enough to recover their balance. Egypt has obtained its freedom. Ireland is in a welter ing chaos. Indian is extremely uneasy. Mesopotamia is unsafe. Labour is clamouring for better treatment all over the world and is becoming holder in its methods every day. Bolshevism is grimly threatening to plung the world in turmoil. Times are difficult and treacherous. Now of all times must statesmen keep their balance and retain their sense of proportion and justice for yonder lies chaos and ruin.

54. Firmly believing the above will receive earnest and anxious consideration of all responsible statesmen and leaders of the British Empire.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
(Sd.) B. S. VARMA,
for President.

GRANT ROAD SCHEME.

DETAILS OF PLOTS WITHDRAWN FROM ACQUISITION.

The following is the description of plots of lands that have been withdrawn from acquisition in connection with the Grant Road Scheme, as announced in the Press Note published in our issue of Wednesday:

Plot No. 40.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the structures standing thereon, situated at Falkland Road Overbridge, containing, 1,840 square yards or thereabouts belonging to Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivalal.

Plot No. 41.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the structures standing thereon, situated at Falkland Road Overbridge, containing 4,068 square yards or thereabouts, belonging to Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company.

Plot No. 42.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the structures standing thereon, situated at Bellasis Bridge, containing 2,070 square yards or thereabouts, belonging to Edulji Maneckji Mody.

Plot No. 44.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the structures standing thereon, situated at the junction of Falkland Road Overbridge and Bellasis Road, containing 2,914 square yards or thereabouts, belonging to Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company.

Plot No. 44.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the structures standing thereon, situated at Bellasis Road and Arthur Road, containing 4,564 square yards, or thereabouts, belonging to Mohanji Pranjivandas and Purushotamdas Pranjivandas.

Plot No. 51.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the structures standing thereon, situated at Arthur Road, containing 1,566 square yards or thereabouts, belonging to Merwanji Mancherji Cama.

Plot No. 52.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the structures standing thereon, situated at Arthur Road, containing 1,425 square yards or thereabouts, belonging to Bhavani Prasad Matadhin.

Plot No. 57.—All that piece or parcel of land, situated at Arthur Road, containing 2,746 square yards or thereabouts, belonging to the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay.

Plot No. 60.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the structures standing thereon, situated at Arthur Road, containing 278 square yards or thereabouts belonging to Rustamji Byramji Jeejeebhai.

Plot No. 61.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the structures standing thereon, situated at Gilder Street and Lamington Road, containing 241 square yards or thereabouts, belonging to Karsondas Dharamsey.

Plot No. 62.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the structures standing thereon, situated at Lamington Road containing 7,985 square yards or thereabouts, belonging to Gokuldas Naranji.

Plot No. 63.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the structures standing thereon, situated at Lamington Road, containing 15,859 square yards or thereabouts, belonging to Pirdas Purabji Mistry and Anandrao Lakshman Naik.

A resolution at the meeting of the U. P. Council on the 14th instant will be moved by Sir Henry Stanyon that an address of congratulation be presented to Sir Harcourt Butler on his installion. On the 15th, Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru will move that the Board of Revenue should be abolished and Mr. Saiyid Ali Nabi will move for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the Rae Bareli and Fyzabad disturbances.

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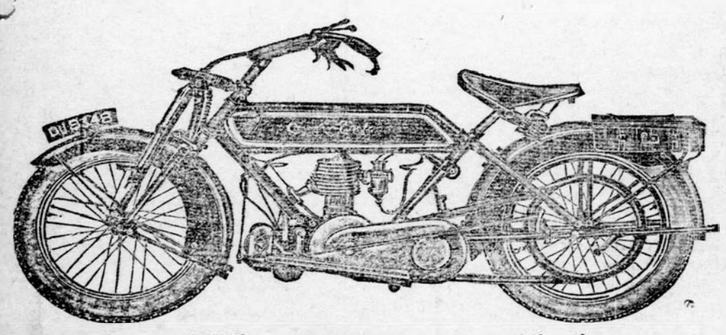

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HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL ABORTION.

ADDRESS BY COUNSEL.

Emperor vs. Dr. D'Silva.
(Before Mr. Justice Crump and a Special Jury.)

Further hearing of this trial was continued yesterday by Mr. Vernker for the accused who finished his address at 4-30 p.m. Mr. Wadia then commenced to address and his address was not finished when his Lordship rose for the day.

MAJOR PORTER'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

In continuation of his cross examination Major Porter said that if bleeding started it would be possible for a woman to get up and take her clothes off after that. If the uterus was irritable naturally a smaller operation would cause abortion. Once the abortion has started injection of ergotine hastened it. If the pregnancy was of three or four hours, the shortest time on record to cause abortion would be from 8 to 10 hours. Short period abortions took longer time than full time abortions. If a woman caused abortion herself she would be likely to lascerate herself.

Moaning and groaning could be associated with very severe signs of hoemorrhage. It was a risky thing to move a person in that condition. It was not possible to stop moaning and groaning except by force. Complete rest was necessary to ensure the chances of a patient's life. Witness would have no necessity to remove such a patient because he would be able to cope with such emergency. Sometimes plugging stopped bleeding and that was the first thing to be done

In re-examination witness said that cotton plugs were not the things to be used as they were liable to come away. There was a probability that cotton plugs would not hold.

There need not be lasceration if the placenta was removed from the uterine wall, when witness said that abortion might have taken place at 6-30 p.m., he meant that was the time of the expulsion of the foetus.

To his Lordship witness stated that the first thing that would happen before abortion would be the beginning of pain. After that there would be certain amount of hoemorrhage. Once hoemorrhage commenced it would last till abortion was caused Hoemorrhage lasted from 8 to 10 hours That would be the shortest time. After that time foetus would be expelled. The longest time of hoemorrhage might extend to 2 or 3 days. Unless a woman wanted to retain the foetus, she might move out.

MR. VELINKAR'S ADDRESS.

In his address to the jury Mr. Velinkar for the accused stated that he would ask them to discard what they had heard outside the four walls of this Court. Counsel then made a few preliminary remarks to guide them in their deliberations. It was the principle of British justice that an accused was to be presumed to be innocent until he was found guilty. The burden of proof was on the Crown and counsel stated to the jury what the charge against the accused was. This was a case where there was no direct evidence but it was a case of circumstantial evidence. Counsel read from Welles on evidence and 41 Cal. I. L. R to show what the test for coming to a conclusion was. Before the jury came to the conclusion that this was an intentional abortion they would have to exclude the theory that this abortion was spontaneous. Let the jury look at the probabilities of the case. Was this or was this not a spontaneous abortion? This was a case of three to four months' pregnancy. There was the opinion of Doctor that the third month was the month of frequent spontaneous abortions. There was the authority of Dr. Taylor about the frequency of abortions being in the proportion of 1 to 7. Lyon said that in his observations of 2,000 pregnancies, in 1 case out of 7, there were abortions. The jury had these two things to guide them. The girl was running the third or four mohth and this was the month during which there were frequent abortions Further Dr. Taylor stated that malaria or syphilis would bring about abortion Syphilis was one of the causes of spontaneous abortion. Who could say that there was no syphilis in the uterus. There was no chemical examination of the uterus. All that Dr. Ghadiali said was that to his naked eye no marks of syphilis appealed. On the very facts of the case the hypothesis that spontaneous abortion was not caused by syphilis, was not excluded. Could the jury say that abortion was not caused spontaneously by syphilis. Dr. Ghadialy said that he could not say definitely that abortion could not have been caused by mental excitement, over indulgence in alcohol or sexual intercourse. Knowing all these things was the jury prepared to say that this abortion was not spontaneous. Counsel submitted that it was spontaneous. Doctor said that he could not say whether this abortion was self obtained or caused by operation.

THEORY OF ABORTION.

The next point was whether this abortion could not have been brought about by the deceased by means of drugs. If the deceased wanted to bring about abortion, she would try to use some drugs rather than use some instruments with which she was not familiar. Counsel produced before the jury Park Davis's preparation, viz., a compound of fine ingredients such as oil of salin, extract of cotton etc., known as emanagogue. This bottle was with the deceased in her room. Then there was another bottle, which although on the outside it bore the stamp of containing tabloids of quinine bi-sulphate, did not really contain quinine but contained some other drug And Chemical analyser said in his report that he could not say what these tablets were made of. About the bottle of emanagogue Dr. Nunan said that two or three pills out of these would make the uterus irritable and ten of these pills would cause an abortion in a woman with an incitable uterus.

Why should the jury believe such a theory improbable that the girl did not use or had not used some of these pills! As regards the powders the jury heard Dr. Nunan's opinion that opium etc., would help abortion. Prosecution would say that Chemical analyser said that no poison or irritant was found in the stomach. That might be so but Dr. Nunan said that these pills might be absorbed and no trace would be lett of the poison. There were many drugs in the market, the action of which was not known to the British Pharmacoepia.

Counsel submitted that (1) abortion was spontaneous; (2) that she must have used some of those pills in the bottle of emanagogue and (3) that she might have used some of the drugs obtainable in the market.

Leaving aside those theories, could she not have used a sound or a needle? Counsel then explained to the jury what and how the uterus was lying inside as proved by medical experts. Counsel then read Dr. Porter's evidence as to the process of abortion.

The jury had still to face the theory of the abortion being caused by a needle, even if they discarded the theory of drugs or spontaneous abortion.

The crucial point was whether the accused caused abortion between 7 and 8 p.m. on that day. Counsel was still groping in the dark as to what the case for the prosecution as regards place and time was. It was due to the jury and himself that there must be some working hypothesis to go upon. It appeared that the prosecution case was that the deceased went to the accused's dispensary between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. and it was then that a sound or needle was introduced. But was there a tittle of evidence to show that the deceased had gone to the dispensary between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. on that day?

Counsel's case was that the deceased must have been bleeding while she walked into the dispensary because the marks of blood were inside the stockings and the inference was that she must have bled in an upright position. Those were the facts in the case which could not lie.

Counsel then stated to the jury the post mortem appearances on the body of the deceased. There was no lasceration and the absence of lasceration made it more probable that it was a spontaneous abortion. That was Dr. Ghadialy's evidence for the prosecution.

DEALING WITH WITNESSES' EVIDENCE

Counsel then dealt with the evidence of witnesses who gave evidence as to the movements of the deceased on that day. Why did the deceased not allow Ithabai to dress her or to make her bed. Counsel's suggestion was that hoemorrhage had come about and foetus had come out and she did not like Ithabai to notice this.

The incident of the accused being seen in company of the deceased between 2 and 3 p.m. on that day was either a mistaken one or if true it made the prosecution case worse than it was. From this incident no inference as to the guilt of the accused was to be drawn or could be drawn. Was it possible for the accused to have operated on the girl in the dispensary looking to the time and circumstances under which it is alleged to have been performed?

Putting the evidence of the compounder side by side with the evidence of blood stained gaiters, could the Jury not say that the deceased, when she went to the dispensary had been bleeding?

Counsel then dealt with the charge against the accused under Section 304A of the Indian Penal Code. That meant that accused was charged for causing the girl's death by acts and illegal omissions on his part.

Counsel then addressed his Lordship on the question of Law on this point and cited 4 Bom. L. R. to the effect that death must be *sine qua non* and not the *causa causus* of this negligence. Counsel also cited 4 Foster and Finlayson, 920 and 12 Bom. L. R 735. The omission must be such that the patient went to a Civil Court he would get damages for it. Accused told them that the deceased refused to go to hospital and began to cry. What was the accused to do under such circumstances but to send her to hospital? Did not the accused expect the hospital to send him a proper stretcher? The Jury must realise in what state the accused must have been at that time. If the accused made a mistake of judgment was he going to be convicted for mere mistake of judgment.

ACCUSED'S CONDUCT.

Counsel then dealt with the "so-called" conduct on the part of the accused. Such conduct in order to bring home the guilt to the accused must be clear and unequivocal What was the use of this conduct if the foundation of the case was gone? Major Porter's evidence proved it conclusively that the foundation of the case was gone.

For the prosecution they had Dr. Ghadialy and Dr. Easdon as experts. Both were young men and of some experience. On the other hand for the defence there was Major Porter with 30 years' experience in abdominal operations. Both these young doctors for the prosecution had the conceit of youth; while Major Porter had mature experience. The Jury's verdict meant to the accused his liberty and his reputation.

MR. WADIA'S ADDRESS.

In his address Mr. Wadia for the prosecution stated what the admitted facts of the case were. Counsel referred to the early acquaintance of the accused with the deceased and accused's knowledge of the deceased's pregnancy on 27th October.

There was not a shadow of doubt that such operation could be caused at any time within a short time. The utmost that the Jury could take into consideration was that the deceased might have taken some pills of emanagogue; but it was not certain when they were taken. The conduct of the accused was of the utmost importance because he was the only person who could tell the Jury what had happened in the dispensary. Why was it that the deceased was sent to the hospital except to get rid of her? The accused's story was that he found that the deceased was tampered with and that was the reason why she was sent to the hospital. If the deceased was tampered with by another person, why should she go to Dr. D'Silva in the evening? Between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. the accused was in the dispensary and the compounder said he could not say who visited the doctor during that time.

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FOR

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BOMBAY TRAMWAY UNION.

QUESTION OF ITS RECOGNITION.

The Trade Union Congress Publicity Bureau writes to say:—

The Managing Director of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company Ltd. has notified to the employees that he is prepared to recognise a Union formed by the men provided (a) more than half the total number of the employees are members of the Union, (b) provided rules and regulations are submitted to for approval to the board of Directors, (c) provided that only the employees of the Company are members of the Union.

The meaning of the notice is that the Company does not want a *bona fide* Trade Union but the Union which can be easily controlled by the Directors as is evidenced by the fact that the rules are to be submitted for approval to the employers. Again the fact that outsiders are excluded from participation in the affairs of the Union is an evidence of the Company's desire to mould the Union according to its own liking, for instance Mr. Joseph Baptista, president of the Tramway Union being an outsider could stand up with dignity and courage on the rights of the men but it not to be expected of an employee, who under the conditions laid down by the Directors will immediately cease to be an office bearer of the Union, the moment he shows an independent spirit which may easily lead to his dismissal. Once dismissed from the service he ceases to be a member of the Union; thus placing a weapon into the hands of the Directors for the removal of an inconvenient office-bearer.

QUITE AN INNOVATION.

In this connection it must be remembered that such a condition which excludes outsider from helping the members of the Tramway Union is an innovation not to be met with either in the Tramway Union of Calcutta, Madras, or Delhi. It is not difficult to realize therefore the reasons which have compelled the Directors to take fright at the presence of the leaders like Mr. Joseph Baptista amongst the office bearers of the Tramway Union.

The men have been quick to see the trick that is likely to be played against them, and after consultation amongst themselves have decided to hold two mass meetings in order to discuss the reply that should be given to the Directors of the Tramway Coy., and the action to be taken upon the refusal to accept their *bona fide* Union. In fact so far have the Directors gone in attempts to tighten the rope round what should be the unfettered right as workers to form Union of their liking that they have offered a gratuity to workshop employees provided the employees *do not break their service by going on strike.*

The men determined that they will not accept any conditions likely to hinder their freedom of association or their right to strike when necessary for the achievement of their rights.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INAUGURATION PROGRAMME.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary issued on the 8th February, gives the following as Programme of Ceremonies to be observed on the occasion of the inauguration of the Legislative Council by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at the Town Hall, Bombay, at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 23rd February.

All members of the Legislative Council who are present in Bombay at the time will be invited to attend.

The members of the Legislative Council will be shown to their seats by the staff of the Legal Department on duty and are requested to be in their places by 11-30 a.m.

Sitting accommodation for about two hundred spectators will be reserved on the east side of the Hall. They will be shown to their places by officers of the Secretariat and are requested to be in their seats by 11-15 a.m.

After 11-15 a.m. there will be no admission except for officers on duty or those for whom times for admission are fixed hereafter.

Spectators' blocks in covered Shamianas accommodating 400 spectators will be erected outside the Town Hall on either side of the steps to witness the arrival and departure in processions of His Royal Highness and His Excellency. Tickets will be issued on application to the Executive Engineer, Presidency. Spectators are requested to be in their seats by 11-15 a.m.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lloyd will leave the Government House at 11-5 a.m. accompanied by His Excellency's Body Guard.

His Royal Highness will leave Government House at 11-15 a.m. attended by and with an escort of 2 squadrons of cavalry and one section of artillery and will arrive at the Town Hall at 12 noon.

His Royal Highness preceded by his staff will move in procession to the dais. On arrival at the dais His Royal Highness' staff will turn inwards and His Royal Highness will pass between them to his throne in the centre of the dais. His staff will then take up their position to the right and left of the throne.

All present will rise as His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught enters the Hall and will remain standing until he has taken his seat on the throne.

His Excellency the Governor will then rise and deliver an address after which he will invite His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to declare the Legislative Council open. His Royal Highness will then address the House and declare it open. On the conclusion of His Royal Highness speech the inauguration of the Legislative Council will be proclaimed to the public by a flourish of trumpets after which the bands outside the Town Hall will play the National Anthem.

The President of the Legislative Council will then make a formal acknowledgment.

CHIEF SCOUT AT LUCKNOW

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 9.

A large gathering witnessed the Boy Scout rally and display at Lucknow on Wednesday before Sir H. Butler, Sir Robert and Lady Baden-Powell. Perhaps the most pleasant thing from boys' point of view, however, was the visit of the Chief Scout to the camp, in the evening. The Chief said it was a splendid sight and the biggest camp fire gathering he had ever seen.

The Ministry of Local Self-Government, Madras, appointed a consultative Council of public health for the Madras Presidency, consisting of the Surgeon-General, Sanitary Commissioner, Chief Engineer, Sanitary Engineer, Secretary, L. and M. Department, Commissioner of Labour, President of Corporation and others, among whom are several presidents of District Boards and Municipalities in the Presidency.

The Madras Corporation having appointed a committee to look into the conditions of Labour in factories in Madras, the Committee inspected the Carnatic Mills at Perambur on Monday and expressed entire satisfaction with all that they saw there.

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Your Blood is Calling for Help

WHEN You are suffering the aches and pains of *Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings.*

WHEN You have that constant itching and inflammation of *Piles* and *Fistula.*

WHEN You are troubled with *Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores, or Eruptions. continually bursting thro. h the skin.*

WHEN You are in the grip of *Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.*

Stop wasting precious time and money on messy ointments and lotions which at best can but give temporary relief. The trouble lies deeper. It is your blood that is calling for help—help to fight and be rid of the poisonous, clogging impurities which are sapping your Health and Vitality, and causing you such endless suffering and torture. Now to render the blood clean and pure you cannot do better than take Clarke's Blood Mixture. This famous medicine of over 50 years' standing is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome and expel the impurities, that is why thousands of truly great cures stand to its credit. Clarke's Blood Mixture, is pleasant to take, and free from anything injurious even to the most delicate.

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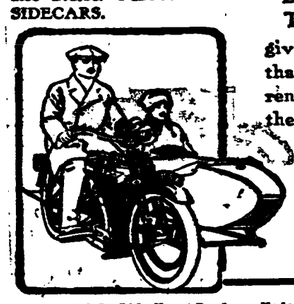

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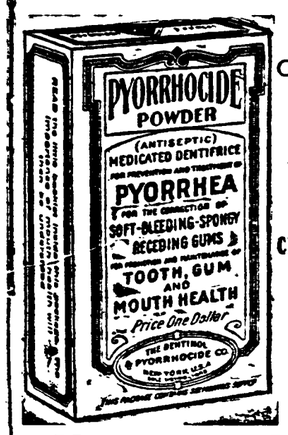

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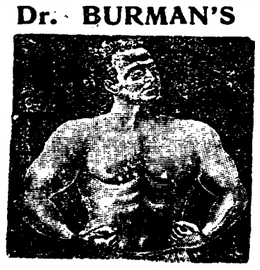

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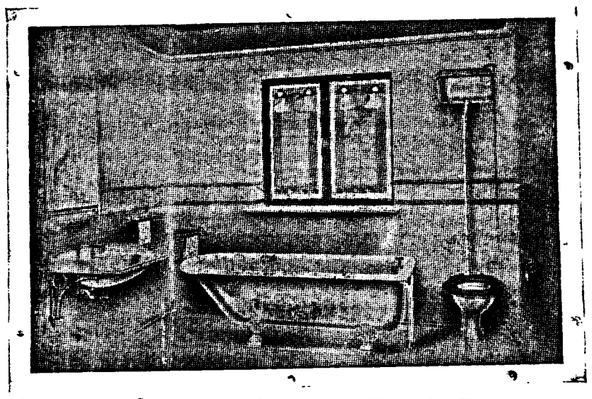

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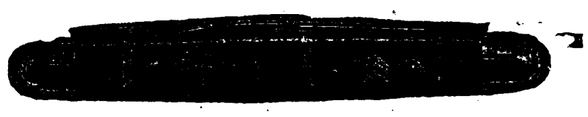

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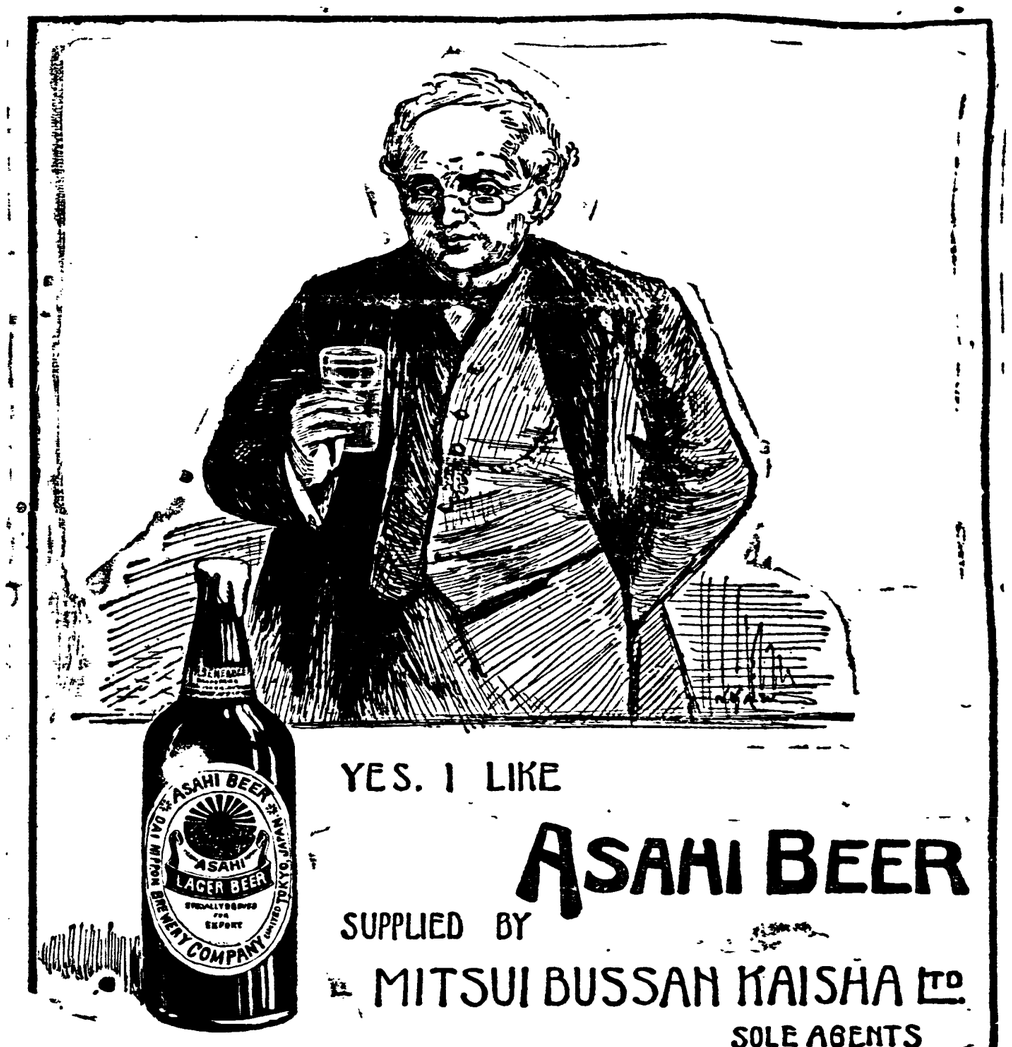

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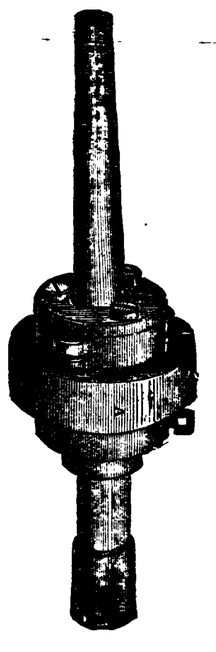

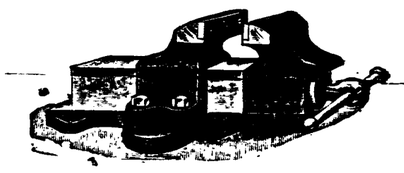

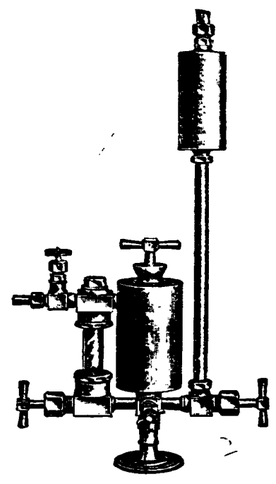

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